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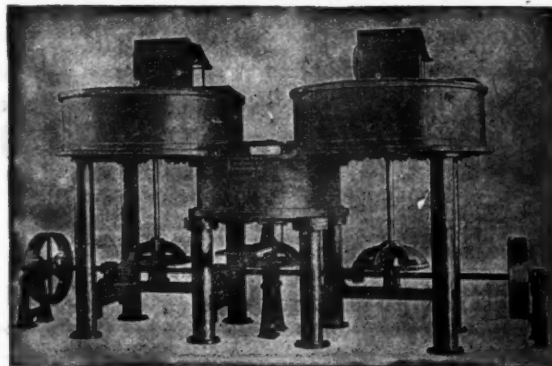
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SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

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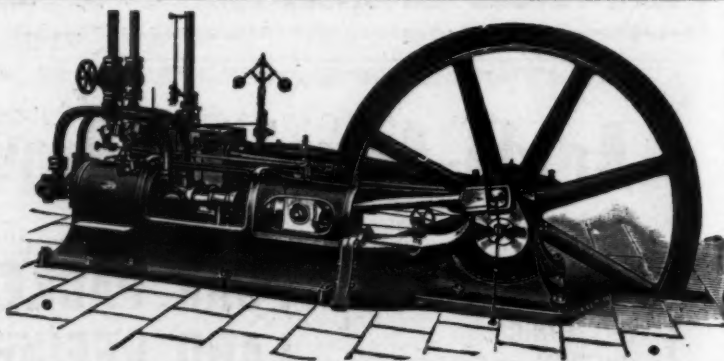
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The Red Book (Linseed Oil and Varnish Manufacture).

The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).

The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).

Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.

Sausage Recipes.

Secrets of Canning.

Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book).

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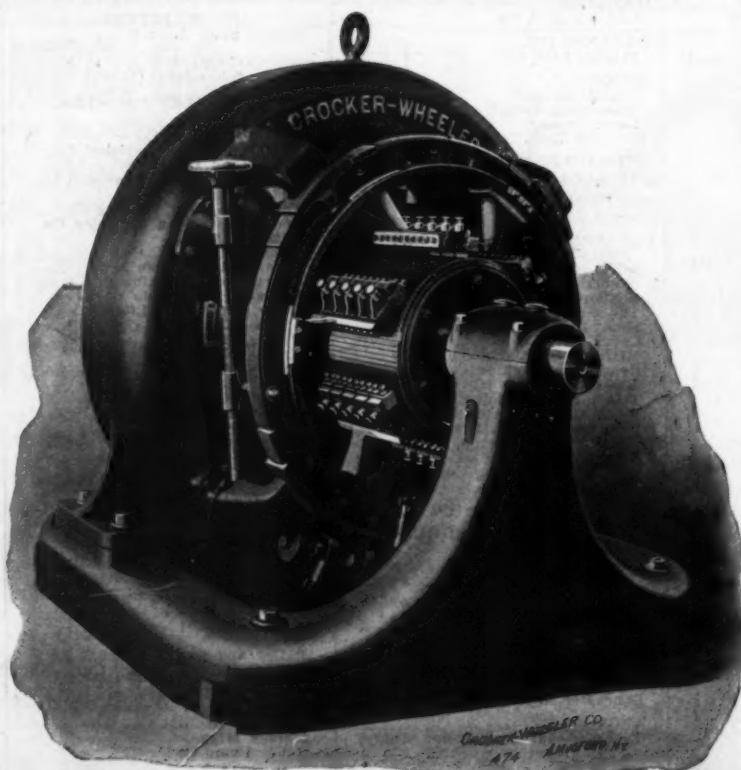
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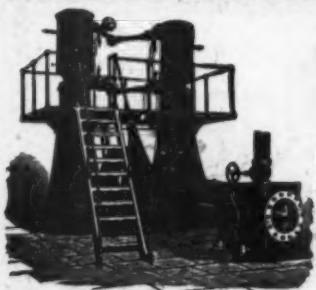
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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

A —Acme Flexible Clasp Co.	9	Globe Machine Works	44	O —Oliver, Stephen B.	40
Allen Ice Machine & Refrigerating Co.	—	Goulard, Thomas & Co.	44	Oppenheimer & Co., S.	44
American Cotton Oil Company	—	H —Haberman, Joseph	1	Osten, Victor v. d.	46
Anglo-American Provision Co.	3	Halstead & Co.	45	P —Pacific Coast Borax Co.	52
Arabol Mfg. Co.	23	Hammond Co., Geo. H.	3	Paterson Parchment Paper Co.	19
Archdeacon, Wm.	50	Hammond, Standish & Co.	49	Perrin & Co., Wm. R.	50
Armour & Co.	52	Hartog, John H. & Co.	17	Pigs' Foot Manual	47
Armour Packing Co.	51	Hately Bros.	14	Preservalline Mfg. Co.	2
Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.	34	Healy Ice Machine Co.	10	R —Remington Machine Works	2
Atlantic Cotton Oil Co.	20	Heller & Co., B.	39	Ribbons, Charles	22
Audit Co., The., of New York	—	Helms, P. E.	—	Rice-Beltemmiller Switch Co., The.	21
B —Bacharach, Jos.	44	Herzog-Rabe & Co.	—	Ricker, W. G.	32
Bailey & Co., J. S.	51	Hersay Mfg. Co.	—	Rohe & Brother	1
Barber Mfg. Co., A. H.	—	Hoefgen, E. M.	46	Rowand, John B.	32
Bechstein & Co.	44	Hohmann & Maurer	—	S —Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.	50
Bechstein, F. & Sons	—	Holthusen, Alex.	27	Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.	9
Bell, Wm. G. & Co.	31	Houchin & Huber	20	Smith & Son's Co., Theodore	9
Big Four R. R. Co.	46	Howes Co., The S.	—	Smith's Sons, John E.	40
Billingham & Co., P.	50	I —Illinois Casing Co.	44	Squire & Sons, John P.	45
Binney Bros.	4	International Packing Co.	51	Squire & Co., John P.	49
Blanchard Machine Co.	8	J —Jamison, John	45	Standard Oil Co.	14
Books, The Manufacture of Sausages.	45	Jenkins Bros.	50	Standard Paint Co.	33
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.	27	Jobbins, Wm. F.	26	Stern & Son, Joseph	46
Boston Packing & Provision Co.	4	Johns Mfg. Co., The H. W.	28	Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.	8
Boyer, C. W.	50	Johnson & Co., John	18	Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.	—
Brand, Herman	44	Joslin, O. T. & Co.	45	Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.	10
Brown & Patterson	—	K —Kentucky Refining Co.	28	Swift and Company	24
Bristol Co.	1	Kingan & Co.	44	Sausages, Book on the Manufacture of.	45
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works	27	L —Lackawanna Railroad	46	T —Taber Pump Co.	1
Bullock Electric Mfg. Co.	32, 34	Lancaster Machine & Knife Works	45	Tas Ean, J.	0
C —Caldwell, Northrop Co.	46	Landau, A. & Co.	44	The Audit Company, of New York.	—
Cardwell Machine Co., The	3	Levy, Jacob	44	Thomas Albright Co.	—
Challoner & Son's Co., The Geo.	34	Lewis Mfg. Co.	41	Tickle, W. Wilson	46
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.	4	Libby, McNeill & Libby	51	Tight Joint Co.	8
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.	46	Lipton Co. The T. J.	1	Triumph Electric Co., The	—
Chicago & N. W. Railway	—	M —Martin, D. B.	36	Triumph Ice Machine Co., The.	7
Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.	20	Maury, F. W.	40	U —United Dressed Beef Co.	46
Crocker-Wheeler Co.	6	McCartney, R.	22	Utility Code Co.	40
Cudahy Packing Co.	4	McCrary Ice Machine Co.	—	V —Vacuum Refrigerating Co.	32
Cummer, The F. D. & Son Co.	17	Merchant & Co., Inc.	9	Vilter Mfg. Co.	4
D —Darling Brothers' Company	40	Metropolitan Steam Boiler Compound Mfg. Co.	23	Vogt Machine Co., Henry	33
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F —Fahrenhorst, Paul	46	New England Automatic Weighing Machine	21	Wilcox Lard & Refining Co.	15
Fay Manila Roofing Co., The.	34	Co	—	Willson, H. B. & Co.	44
Fischer Mills	1	New York Fastener Co.	10	Wolf Co., The Fred W.	9
Fitzgerald Meat Tree Co.	—	N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.	46	Wood, Wm. T. & Co.	49
Frick Co.	32	North American Trust Company	17	Y —York Manufacturing Co.	8
G —German-American Provision Co.	51	North Packing & Provision Co.	51	Z —Zaun, H. C.	44
Gibson, W. J. & Co.	27			Zimmerman, M.	45



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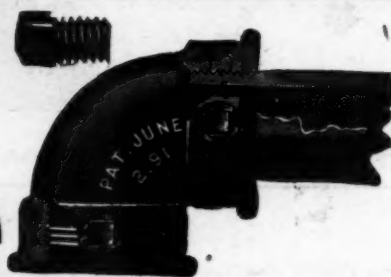
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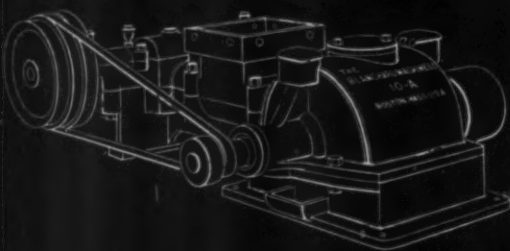
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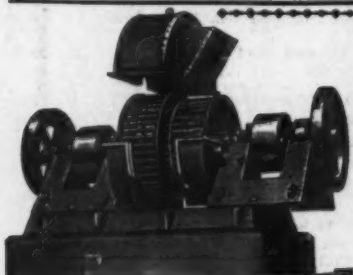
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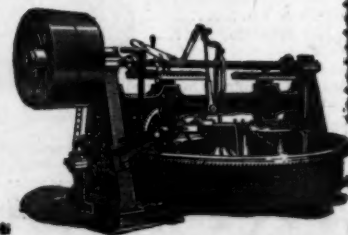
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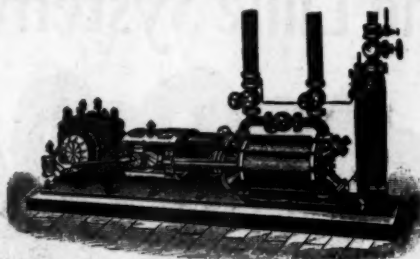
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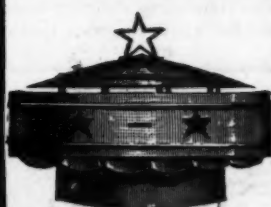
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Contents.

EDITORIAL—	
Cordial Relations With Germany.....	11
The Complexion of Cake and Needed Ma- chinery	11
Marbleized Beef Slabs for Manila.....	12
The South African Field.....	12
A Problem for Refrigeration.....	12
THE PACKINGHOUSE—	
German Meat Inspection Bill Postponed.....	12
Secretary Wilson's Annual Report.....	14
How British Officers Inspect Canned Meats.....	17
Interesting About Australian Trade.....	18
Preservatives in Food (Continued).....	25
COTTONSEED OIL—	
Strongly Against Buttermine Tax.....	15
Weekly Review and Markets.....	28
ICE AND REFRIGERATION—	
Notes	33
TALLOW, STEARINE, SOAP—	
Weekly Review	26
HIDES AND SKINS—	
Markets	22
MISCELLANEOUS—	
The President's Message.....	12
New York Produce Exchange Notes.....	34
RETAIL DEPARTMENT—	
Editorial, News and Hints, etc.....	38-41
MARKETS—	
Chicago and New York.....	35, 37, 42

CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

The President's message, with its unusually warm and cordial references to Germany, met with an equally cordial recognition not only among the official representatives of the Fatherland, but also in the whole German nation.

This is most gratifying for the few steady and untiring American champions of good fellowship with Germany, among whom was The National Provisioner, which always worked in the front rank to circumvent cunning and reckless endeavors of some sections of the American and largely of the British press to sow discord between the two Governments and to estrange two nations which have so much in common. These intrigues failed to produce anything else but momentary sensations. The commercial relations of the two countries are constantly and necessarily increasing, as well as becoming of an intimate character. But this is not all. From year to year Americans have learned to know better about German industrial genius, and Germans have at last fully realized that Americans understand quite a good deal more than mere money-making after the Yankee style. In this way Germans have grown in the eyes of the Americans from mere learned, music-and-beer-loving Mark Twain characters to rank as most respected rivals, and Americans have risen in the estimation of the Germans from ridiculed "parvenues" to the position of the strongest, most ingenuous and successfully progressive nation. The better the two nations learned to know each other, the more they respected each other. Americans establish factories in Germany; Germans do the same in the United States. "Made in Germany" or "Made in the United States" are no more marks of inferiority, but each designation is a mark of the superiority of the one's products in the other's country. The goods, like the people themselves, have risen in mutual estimation. Prejudices disappear before improved knowledge, as is best shown in the matter of the American meat products, which bid fair to be more than rehabilitated with the Germans, who have heretofore been leaders in ostracising them, but who, apparently, now desire to lead in the vindication movement.

THE COMPLEXION OF CAKE AND NEEDED MACHINERY.

The cottonseed mill question is bigger from a machinery standpoint than the uninitiated would imagine. It is now a vast industry employing vast amounts of scientific implements and affecting many important industries. The manufacturers of milling machinery of this class are just now arousing themselves to the importance of catering to the various phases of the mechanical division of this industry, for cottonseed mills and their customers have fancies and whims in the matter of the color or complexion of their product. Some of the mills cook slowly, using low steam pressure for this process. They also use low pressure for extracting the oil. This gives a color of

its own to the residue and to the oil, and requires appliances for this special purpose. Other mills again, in order to increase the tonnage, use high steam for cooking, and, therefore, a higher temperature. These mills use higher pressure on the presses so as to make a very hard, dark cake. In the former case a bright soft cake is the result. The requirements for grinding the two species of cake are very different. A medium between these is a bright cake of great density, but not hard nor flinty, but uniform. Heretofore it was considered a matter of indifference as to how cake came out just so it was free of its oil, or how the seed were cooked before the extraction of the oil just so the product was subsequently deodorized. Mill machinery makers will do well to study the fine parts of the mechanical end of this industry and to develop the large field for new and better appliances which lies open before them.

In the matter of cottonseed crushers, grinders or (in the vernacular of the mills) hullers, there is much needed development. There are many types of mills. Most of them can be improved. Some work with very little power. There is a serious fault with most of the very best machines. They throw out the lint and the dust in such a manner as to keep the milling room dirty and generally in an uncleanly state. The amount of sweeping done does not remedy this serious objection. A needed improvement is due in this direction. The army of grinders is large, numerous, and of wide range—from the ancient rural bone mill to the modern steel plate, emory grinders, and disintegrators. Each kind has its friends, and its enemies. They all show a stage of progress and point further. The inventor and the manufacturer have yet to fully meet the demands and the requirements of the miller. The machine builder has yet a duty to perform. In the first years of cottonseed milling almost any old meal would go in the market as most of it was used merely as fertilizer stock. Hence no one paid any particular attention to it in their hot pursuit of the oil. Attention to fineness was deemed a mere waste of energy and loss of time. Competition fetched margins closer to the cost of production so that every branch required scientific treatment. Science found in this meal a rare food value for stock. The fertilizer interests required their stock ground fine. With these changed conditions came demand and a revolution in processes. The order to the miller is now for "Prime bright finely ground cottonseed meal." The miller requires the necessary machinery to produce this grade of meal; machinery which will enable him to operate his mill with economy both as to power and as to the amount of skilled help required. He desires the maximum efficiency of the machine with the minimum requirement of labor to operate it. The miller needs a machine which will take care of a large volume of material, as it must handle the mill's output of 24 hours in a time which shall not exceed 12 hours. To produce meal of uniform grade improved bolters are needed, bolters which will carry a large volume of stuff without having to be constantly repaired.

For such a machine every mill in the land is waiting. Bright, finely ground meal is the present demand; the finer and brighter, the better for a good price. For machinery that will produce these results there is a pressing demand. We simply write the facts as we find them in the mills and draw the attention of mill machinery men to the matter that they might see and cover this fruitful field.

MARBLEIZED BEEF SLABS FOR MANILA.

Will some daily paper please rise up now and baste the Government a bit for purchasing and shipping from Australia to our soldiers in Manila the poor, blue, stringy, sinewy beef of that continent? It is worse than the much discussed American bologna bulls, which lately lubricated the American "yellow" journals.

The droughts of Australia and the impoverished dry range food of that country have so emaciated its cattle and sheep that they are hardly fit for even poor canning. They are racks of bones. Though these can be landed in the Philippines at 7c per pound net cost, the percentage of meat—and such meat!—to bones will run the relative cost of this stuff, as compared with the American article, to more than 12c per pound. Let the commissariat at Manila strip a "hind" or a "fore" of the two meats, weigh the flesh obtained thereby, and see if our estimate is not understated.

The best Australian beef meets ours in London, and we obtain double the price they get for theirs in the same market.

There is practically no such thing in Australia as a "native" or handfed steer. The marketable cattle are all range steers or bullocks and, at this time, are from devastated ranges. We have seen these cattle by the thousands in their best form. Even then they do not equal what we call "Texans," which our Government will not accept in a home contract, and which our average eater will not touch. Because of the poor quality of the Australian steer, the people of that country eat but little of its flesh, growing and killing them principally for hides, tallow and for export. The diet of the people is mostly of mutton. They pay more for mutton in the local market than for beef, which can be had, retail, at from 2c per pound up. If this beef is worth only 2c in Queensland, 5c by the carcass all the way over in London, why is it worth 7c in Manila at the dock?

The only object we can see in feeding our soldiers down there with worse than American bulls is to toughen and tighten the jaw nerves of our heroes for grit and the necessary "cussing" which should follow.

Australian cattle are inferior in every sense of the word, as beef steers. They have the frames, but not the succulent flesh. They are not fed. They are a product of the prairies and the ranges, which, during the recent three years' drought, have been further impoverished. The herds are poor and unfit for market use; so much so that a local board in England recently condemned some of it as too emaciated for human food, though sound in condition. We give meat fit to eat, and not

leathern sinews. Our Government should recognize that fact to the fullest, and so act.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD.

If the Boer campaign in South Africa has no other effect for us, it will direct the commercial mind of our people to that country to study it as a market for our many products.

While war has its sad consequences to the combatants, it is a teacher. After the lull of peace, an intense activity usually sets in to restore the status quo. Those who have followed events closest and who have best mastered the mercantile situation during the conflict will be the best prepared and the first to jump into the new commercial activity to reap the fruits of the subsequent industrial revival and readjustment.

More is now known about South Africa as a field for trade than the general mind had gathered during the last ten years. The long campaigning which must attend the arms of two such dogged and well-equipped forces as are the Boers and the British will develop more and more the scope of South Africa as a customer for the factory products of the world. Our products are being, in a measure, introduced there by the British Government, and this high endorsement at this time should immensely smooth the way down there for our food products, at least.

The trade conditions now, and after this bitter war is over, for American goods in South Africa should be good. The field is a desirable and an important one for our people to exploit and to capture.

A PROBLEM FOR REFRIGERATION.

Shippers who have recently experimented in shipping chilled or refrigerated poultry to the European market instead of the hard frozen article have had a bitter experience, because it has been a costly and a wholly unprofitable one. This experiment was made in Russia some time ago, and abandoned for the same reason. It is true that if a fowl can be landed in the foreign or any other market in a condition which looks more natural than that of the repulsive, hard-looking condition of a frozen chicken, it would be more acceptable to the dealer and the consumer. Probably such a fowl would prove to be a better table article. It would, at least, fetch a better price in the market. Tempted by these possibilities, the shipper has tempted the fates and lost his money and his poultry in the vain attempt to overcome nature. Refrigeration has yet to overcome the inherent dampness of the fowl carcass or the tendency of this carcass above a frozen temperature to develop mold and bone stink. It would seem that the cooling of poultry has not been successful to the extent that all of the heat has been expelled from the web of bones, except at a degree of temperature below freezing. Until cold storage can do this and prevent that deteriorating process in fowls which renders the flesh soft, clammy or moldy it is not safe to pack dressed poultry for long shipments or for long keeping unless it is perfectly frozen.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We take the following excerpts from President McKinley's message to Congress:

For the relief of the distressed in the Island of Cuba the War Department has issued supplies to destitute persons through the offices of the army, which have amounted to 5,493,000 rations, at a cost of \$1,417,554.07.

Negotiations are about to be had for defining the conventional relations between Spain and the United States, which fell into abeyance by reason of the war. I trust that these will include a favorable arrangement for commercial reciprocity under the terms of Sections 3 and 4 of the current tariff act.

Under the head of Agricultural Education, the President says that markets are being sought and opened up for surplus farm and factory products in Europe and in Asia.

As a result of the hurricane which swept over Puerto Rico on the 8th of August, 1899, over 100,000 persons were reduced to absolute destitution without homes, and deprived of the necessities of life. To the appeal of the War Department the people of the United States made prompt and generous response. In addition to the private charity of our people, the War Department has expended for the relief of the distressed \$392,342.63, which does not include the cost of transportation.

In all that promises closer relations of intercourse and commerce and a better understanding between two races having so many traits in common, Germany can be assured of the most cordial co-operation of this Government and people. We may be rivals in many material paths, but our rivalry should be generous and open, ever aiming toward the attainment of larger results and the mutually beneficial advancement of each in the line of its especial adaptabilities.

The several Governments of the empire seem reluctant to admit the natural excellence of our food products and to accept the evidence we constantly tender of the care with which their purity is guarded by rigid inspection, from the farm, through the slaughterhouse and the packing establishments, to the port of shipment. Our system of control over exported food staples invites examination from any quarter and challenges respect by its efficient thoroughness.

It is to be hoped that in time the two Governments will act in common accord toward the realization of their common purpose to safeguard the public health and to insure the purity and wholesomeness of all food products imported by either country from the other. Were the Congress to authorize an invitation to Germany, in connection with the pending reciprocity negotiations, for the constitution of a joint commission of scientific experts and practical men of affairs to conduct a searching investigation of food production and exportation in both countries and report to their respective Legislatures for the adoption of such remedial measures as they might recommend for either, the way might be open for the desirable result indicated.

Germany on the Message.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—The "Cologne Gazette," commenting on President McKinley's message, says: "The President's gratifying utterances have been re-echoed throughout Germany. Mr. McKinley maintains the conviction that above the still pending questions requiring settlement there is a good, mutual understanding. That is also the feeling in the best German circles. It is hoped regarding the most-favored-nation clause and the meat inspection that the Americans will show similar friendliness. The proposed common commission for promoting the exportation of foodstuffs from both countries finds ready acceptance here."

German Meat Inspection Bill Postponed.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—The Meat Inspection Bill, which the Reichstag commission, hostile to the United States, was to have taken up today, has been postponed indefinitely at the instigation of the Foreign Office.

United States Minister Finch, of Montevideo, reports that Argentine exports of frozen sheep were 1,330,966 carcasses in the first eight months of this year, as against 1,531,412 carcasses in the corresponding months of 1898. Of live sheep, there were exported 412,996 head this year, as against 420,472 head last year.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD. Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

A SPURTY TENDENCY UPON THE STATEMENT OF THE SHARP REDUCTION OF STOCKS FOLLOWED BY A CALMER AND EASIER SITUATION ON LARGER RECEIPTS OF HOGS—CONSUMPTION IS LARGE AND ANY EASIER TENDENCY WOULD BE THE OUTCOME OF GETTING IN HOGS CHEAP—STATISTICALLY THE POSITION WOULD FAVOR SELLERS.

It was expected that there would be a reaction in prices of a temporary order at least with the turn of the month, and it came about in rather a decided way over December pork, while all deliveries followed in an improvement in, by comparison, a modified way. It would be easy to squeeze the January delivery of pork, if the short interest was of enough importance, while, however moderate the short interest, it may be forced to take a little alarm at times. It rather looks, however, as though the short interest had more largely protected itself in the recent spurt of activity and moderately advanced prices. If it has not there may be little bursts of excitement before the close of the month. The market has been rarely in a better situation for a bullish turn, yet it is doubtful if much that way will be attempted while that any advance is likely to be of a temporary order. The marked reduction in the world's visible supply of lard, the sharp falling off in stocks all around at the West, while the supplies in a general way could be better controlled for advanced prices than ordinarily at this time of the year, would in most years be considered favorable for a bullish turn. But it looks as though the short side of the market had been taken to in a very conservative way, while that it has covered promptly on any adverse, to them, development, and naturally under the consideration that hog products all through the fall months have been upon a cheap basis, and that a reaction from it was more the probability, it was most too venturesome for speculators to sell at all freely, while where selling was indulged in at all it was quickly covered on any reaction to prices. Then, again, outsiders are never partial to the bear side, while they have been particularly cautious that way for two or three months. We believe that the packers would find it easy to bull the market and that they would have a pretty liberal following of outsiders in any attempt that way, but we do not think that there will be a disposition that way in the near future, except as there may be a temporary squeeze of a few January shorts on pork, and for the reason that it is quite probable that the recent advanced prices for hogs will bring them in more freely, and that the first consideration will be the prices of swine, and that the product will go easier in price. But there is unquestionably an exceptionally large consumption of the hog products all over this country and Europe, and that it will require much larger receipts of hogs than has been had latterly to make any accumulation of the products, while not more than small de-

clines in prices seem possible. However, the hogs are evidently back in the country, while it pays the farmer to put the corn into them, and hold them until they are satisfied over their marketable prices, while it is hardly likely that the packers will feel like bulling the products more than spasmodically until they have more of them and are better supplied with the products. It is the cheap price of corn and its remarkably large supply that makes the future of the hog supplies look threatening, and the prices of the hog products as likely to be kept upon most of the time, an easy basis, and notwithstanding that statistically hog products would favor the selling interest. The distributions in this country, however, are better reconciled to the market rates; they are not looking now for a materially easier basis, but have furnished latterly liberal buying orders to the West, while they have paid for desirable grades of meats $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ better prices than last week. From the for long-time temper of the distributors until latterly, in their disposition to await the effect upon the market values of the products of larger receipts of hogs, they must needs be steady large buyers now that their sentiments have changed, as they allowed their stocks to run low, while the consumption has been going on in an unusually free way, on the relative cheapness of the hog products with beef. Then again, Europe needs larger supplies than it has taken latterly, in its steady, full consumption, and particularly indicated in its reduction of stocks of lard for the month. It does not look as though there could be change at any time to a materially lower basis, however easier at times may be the tone. While, however steadier the situation should be from the moderate stocks and the large consumption, yet that it is doubtful if prices will in the near future do much better except for the January delivery, on spurts of covering, while anything is possible of that month, of a temporary order, if a material short interest should show itself, as the amount of stock that could be had for contract deliveries is certainly of a remarkably small order, particularly of pork, while under the new rules in effect January 1, at the West concerning requirements for contract deliveries, it would seem as though the grades required would be short under more than a very moderate want for contract deliveries. We regard everything in the list of associated products as having a much better undertone this week. Tallow and oleo stearine are higher and wanted for export, as well as all greases, while the cottonseed oil market continues more or less excited and has made a further advance in prices.

The statement of the world's visible supply of lard, December 1, showed that a reduction in the holdings for the month was of more importance than had been looked for; while the more important part of the decreased supplies had taken place at the West, yet there was a substantial pulling down of the stocks abroad, as well; thus Hamburg reduced its stock for the month 8,000 tierces, while upon the United Kingdom markets there were 6,000 tierces less held than upon November 1. The supply in Europe was 73,000 tierces, against 83,500 tierces November 1, and 99,000 tierces December 1, 1898. The entire supply in this country and Europe was 261,038 tierces, against 324,664 tierces November 1, or a reduction for the month of over 63,000 tierces,

while December 1, last year, the supply was 281,426 tierces.

The Chicago stocks, December 1, showed a notable falling off for the month; thus of contract lard there was held 90,268 tcs., against 117,391 tcs. November 1; of new mess pork, 16,176 bbls., against 87,702 bbls. November 1; while of old ('96 and '97) 83,630 bbls., against 5,282 bbls. November 1; of short ribs, 4,587,795 lbs., against 12,578,242 lbs. November 1, and 2,467,628 lbs. extra; of sweet pickled hams, 19,788,496 lbs., against 18,405,914 lbs. November 1.

The New York stocks December 1 were: 6,551 bbls. old and new pork against 4,401 bbls. November 1, and 13,555 bbls. December 1, 1898; of lard, stocks December 1, 12,476 tcs. prime, 142 tcs. off grades, and 780 tcs. stearine; total, 13,398 tcs., against November 15, 17,812 tcs. prime lard, and a total stock of 18,568 tcs., and December 1, 1898, a total stock of 13,401 tcs.

In New York there has been more lard taken for export, both Western and city, and at stronger prices; pork, all grades, has sold higher. The city cutters have been able to get firmer prices for meats, while compound lard has sold a little more freely. The West Indian demands are somewhat freer; besides, there are increased inquiries from neighboring markets.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 6,603 bbls. pork, 17,817,016 lbs. lard, and 14,635,231 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 7,886 bbls. pork, 14,611,767 lbs. lard, and 16,951,775 lbs. meats.

Beef hams move out slowly, while at unsettled and easy prices; quoted, car lots, at \$21.50@22.00.

BEEF.—The market is still unsettled, with a quieter trading from shippers, and as a reaction from the recent radical advance, but at the same time some packers are not offering much, as awaiting the bids of the British admiralty on December 19. City tierced extra India mess quoted at \$20.00@21.00; barreled packet at \$11.50@12.00, family at \$13.00@13.50, extra mess at \$10.00@11.00.

Canned meats are steadily under good demands, while they are at firm prices; 1-lb. cans at \$1.30, 2-lb. cans at \$2.30, 4-lb. cans at \$4.35, 6-lb. cans at \$7.20, and 14-lb. cans at \$15.50.

On Saturday (December 2) hog receipts West, 45,000; last year, 80,000. The products were advanced 17¢ for December pork, 2@5¢ on January and May pork, with lard and ribs up 5@7 points, through the smaller receipts of hogs, while the sharp decrease in stocks for the month made buyers apprehensive of a squeeze on December deliveries. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.40; city do., \$4.95@5.00. Refined lard, Continent, \$5.70, S. A., 6.25; do. kegs, \$7.40. Compound lard, 5¼@5½¢. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$9.25@10.00; 75 bbls. city family at \$11.50@11.75. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6¢; pickled hams 8¼@9¢; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 6@6¼¢. Hogs, 5½¢@6¢.

On Monday, hog receipts West, 60,000; last year, 85,000. The products went up further on the moderate hog receipts, and increased demand to cover short contracts. The advance for the day was 17¢ for December pork, and 2@5¢ for January and May, while lard and ribs were 2@5 points up. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.45@5.50; city lard, \$5.00@5.05; compound lard, 5¼@5½¢. Refined lard, Continent, \$5.75; S. A., \$6.25; do. kegs, \$7.40. In pork, sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$9.25@10.00, city family at \$11.50@11.75, short clear at \$10.50@12.00. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6½@6¾¢; pickled hams, 8¼@9¼¢; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 6¼@6¾¢. Hogs, 5½¢@6¢.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 81,000; last year, 109,000. The products opened stronger, and made an advance for the day of 12¼@20¢ on pork, 7@10 points on lard, and 5@10 points on ribs, on the continued moderate receipts of hogs, with freer outside demands and more extensive short covering. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.55; city lard, \$5.10; compound lard, 5¼@5½¢. Refined lard, Continent, \$5.80; S. A., \$6.25; do. kegs, \$7.40. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$9.25@10.25, 50 bbls. city family at \$11.75, short clear at \$10.50@12.00. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders at 6@6¼¢, pickled hams at 8¼@9¼¢, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 6¼@6¾¢. Hogs, 5½¢@6¢.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 93,000; last year, 139,000. The products were stronger on December delivery by 2@5 points, but for January and May were easier by 2 points, the

first named delivery affected by the small stocks, and the later deliveries to weakness by the larger receipts of hogs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.57; city lard, \$5.15. Refined lard, Continent, \$5.85; S. A., \$6.25; do, kegs, \$7.40. Compound lard, $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders at $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Pickled hams at $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Of pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$9.25@10.00. Hogs, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

On Thursday, hog receipts West, 102,000; last year, 125,000. The products were easier by about 2 points early, through the increased receipts of hogs, and closed at declines for the day of 2@5¢ for pork and 2 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.57; city lard, \$5.15; compound lard, $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. In mess pork, sales of 150 bbls. at \$9.50@10.25. No other changes.

On Friday hog receipts West 88,000; last year 108,000. The products showed active buying by commission houses, and there was an advance early in the day of 17@20¢ for pork, 7 points for lard, and 3@7 points for ribs, while the close showed the improvement for the day as 15@20¢ for pork, 7@10 points for lard, and 7 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard 5.65¢. Refined lard, Continent, 5.90¢. No other changes.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo oil is an article which shows at times more fluctuations than any other on the provision list, and has this week acted true to its record by advancing from 55 to 63 florins for the best brands. This is caused both by light stocks in Europe, small shipments from here and unexpectedly large demand for goods for Christmas trade in Europe, and it is quite likely that this situation will last until the holidays, but very doubtful for the new year, when considerable decline in price is looked for.

Neutral lard is sympathetically strong with oleo oil, and might be high as long as the boom in oleo oil lasts.

As regards butter oil, the strength in same is more in this country than it is in Europe.

COMING EVENTS.

1899.

December 5, 6, 7.—Breeder's Associations of the State of New York and the Hampshire-Down Breeder's Association of America, annual meet, Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 12-15.—New York State Dairymen's Association, thirty-third annual meeting, at Cortlandt.

Dec. 19-21.—Michigan Improved Live Stock Association, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich.

Dec. 25-28.—Elgin (Ill.) Poultry Association, big show at Elgin. Regular meetings second Monday of each month.

1900.

Jan. 16-19.—National Live Stock Association, third annual convention, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Jan. 17-19.—Northern Illinois Poultry Association, eleventh annual exhibition, Belvidere, Ill.

Jan. 17-22.—Kansas City (Mo.) Fanciers, Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, big show, Convention Hall.

January 22.—Texas Live Stock Association, ninth annual meeting, San Antonio, Tex.

March 6.—Panhandle Live Stock Association meets at Canadian, Tex.

March 13.—Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, annual meeting, Ft. Worth.

HATELY BROTHERS,
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EXPORTERS AND
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TALLOW,
OIL AND FEEDSTUFFS.

SECRETARY WILSON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

We take the following excerpts from the annual report, just issued, of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson for the fiscal year ending June 30:

The work of the Bureau of Animal Industry increases rapidly. Meat inspection was conducted last year at 138 abattoirs in 41 cities. The ante-mortem inspections were 53,223,176, while the number in 1892 was 3,809,459. The third year of experimentation with hog cholera shows that from 75 to 80 per cent. of hogs injected with serum are saved. Encouraging results have come from the introduction of dairy products into foreign markets. The Department sends shipments abroad for the purpose of ascertaining the facts regarding such products; these facts are published, and commerce naturally follows.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The record for 1898 shows that our agricultural exports were decidedly the largest in the history of the country. Their total value reached \$858,507,942. Among the exports that showed the largest gains were bacon, lard, hams, cottonseed oil, and oil cake. It was found that there was a falling off in the agricultural imports, the total value being \$314,291,769, which was \$86,579,672 less than the year previous. The decline in agricultural imports for 1898 amounted to 22 per cent.

STUDY OF DANISH IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

A study of Danish imports from the United States shows that that country was importing in considerable quantities some of the articles that enter most extensively into its export trade—butter and bacon, for example. The Danes, having established a profitable market for butter and bacon abroad, sell their own and buy from us. It is not well established, however, that they do not import American farm products for re-export under local names. We know that American bacon is heavily imported into Ireland and sold in England as Irish bacon. We have also information from agents abroad that the thrifty people of that country (Ireland) import well-bred American horses and sell them to the English, in many cases, as Irish hunters.

The American farmer is furnishing cow feed to the Danes. They imported 16,874,943 bushels of Indian corn in 1898. This, in addition to the more nitrogenous mill feeds imported, enables the Danish farmers to supply the British markets with some thirty-three million dollars' worth of dairy products every year. The growth of the dairy industry in the United States indicates that before many years the American farmer will feed his cow feed at home and sell the product of his skill in foreign markets. The Danes bought 55,958,939 pounds of oil cake from the United States in 1897, and in 1898 they bought 155,121,048 pounds. The American farmer cannot afford to export the nitrogenous by-products of the mills, as the soil that grows them is regularly reduced by taking them from the farm.

In this connection it may be interesting to state that butter made in Denmark from these American imports is peculiarly well adapted to the markets of tropical countries. The butter has a higher melting point than butter made from the wider carbonaceous ration generally used in the United States. We raise linseed in the United States to get the oil with which to make paint for our buildings, but have not learned that the nitrogenous by-product is of the first importance in feeding live stock, especially the dairy cow. We are also shipping considerable quantities of bran, and the trade is growing in these nitrogenous exports.

The Danish farmer is enabled to furnish the markets with the finest possible product,

and at the same time maintain the fertility of his acres. The Danes are reclaiming waste lands through the use of fertilizers resulting from the purchase of our nitrogenous by-products. We are reducing our lands to sterility by selling these products. It is the duty of this Department to assist the farmers of the United States to find markets for all their surplus products. It is also our duty to warn them of the consequences of exporting stock feed to foreign countries. The Danes have developed a heavy export trade in some of the products of the farm, and the secret of their success lies in the great pains they take to cater to the particular requirements of the foreign consumer and the care they exercise to maintain the uniform high standard of their products.

Not only is every precaution taken to prevent the exportation of inferior or damaged articles, but sufficient attention is always devoted to the packing and methods of shipment to insure arrival in good condition of the articles exported. We exercise no supervision over the shipments of American dairy products. The foreign buyer can depend upon the character of the consignments received from the Danes, but unscrupulous traders in the United States devote their utmost energies to imitations of our best dairy products. Some years ago we had an excellent market in Great Britain for our cheese, whereupon a spurious article was exported that destroyed the good name of American cheese. This is being done now with regard to American butter.

As long as the United States produces the cheapest cow feed in the world for export, the market for agricultural products will grow in the Baltic countries. Our best opportunity in this region, however, lies in the development of a wider demand for our manufactures, of which the prospect is excellent. Transshipment at Copenhagen for other Baltic ports is a blunder on our part. American ships should take goods to their destination under the American flag in all parts of the world.

(Continued next week.)

CANADIAN STOCK EXPORTED THROUGH U. S. PORTS.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding, acting under instructions of the Secretary of Agriculture, has advised the Collector of Customs at Buffalo, N. Y., that Canadian cattle and sheep may be shipped through the United States for exportation from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Portland, Me., Boston and New York, as provided in paragraph 6 of the regulations of the Department of Agriculture of Jan. 23, 1897.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1899.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Jan. 1, 1900, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Dec. 19, 1899. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Dec. 19, 1899," and addressed to Col. C. A. WOODRUFF, A. C. G. S.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, blackens and protects. Use

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Harness Oil

on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

STRONGLY AGAINST BUTTER- INE TAX.

At a meeting of the Cottonseed Crushers' Association, held in Dallas, Tex., T. P. Sullivan, of Jefferson; R. K. Erwin, of Waxahachie; W. R. Moore, of Ardmore, I. T., and Robert Gibson, secretary, of Dallas, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the matters discussed. The resolutions as submitted were unanimously adopted, and are as follows:

To Marion Sansom, Chairman:

The undersigned committee, appointed by you, beg leave to submit the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The line of industrial business represented by this association is coextensive with the area of the cotton cultivated zone of our Southern States, and in conjunction with cotton in its various uses, represents the wealth of the South; and,

Whereas, Texas represents over 30 per cent. of the cotton and cottonseed annually produced in the United States, any embargo placed by legislation on the growth and development of our industry is detrimental to the vast interests committed to our care. It is, therefore, of vital necessity that all avenues leading to the consumption and sale of our cotton oil products, should be free and unrestricted, and inasmuch as cotton oil is used to a large extent on the Continent of Europe, as well as this country, in the manufacture of butterine, a most wholesome and healthful substitute for butter, and, whereas, a tax at present exists of 2c. per pound on the manufacture of this most healthy article of food, and that it is contemplated to introduce in Congress an increased tax of 10c per pound on same, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That this association enter its protest against the existing tax of 2c. per pound on butterine, and ask for its abrogation and repeal, and against the introduction or adoption of any future tax on same as an article of food, as it directly affects our great industry both at home and on the Continent of Europe, where a cheap and wholesome article of food, such as butterine, is appreciated.

Resolved, That we believe the imposition of a special tax of this nature is class legislation, and should be combated by all the means at our command, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress are hereby requested to give us all the necessary aid in this behalf; and it is further

Resolved, That the secretary of this associ-

ation transmit a copy of these resolutions to each cotton oil mill in the South, with the request that they interest their Senators and Representatives therein, and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress from Texas.

T. P. Sullivan, Chairman,
Jefferson, Tex.
R. K. Erwin,
Waxahachie, Tex.
W. R. Moore,
Ardmore, I. T.
Robert Gibson, Secretary,
Dallas, Tex.

BUTTER AND BORAX.

New York, Dec. 7, 1899.

Editor of The National Provisioner:

Dear Sir:—I have perused with great interest the articles published in your valuable periodical on Borax on Meats, Pure Foods, Oleo, and the English testimony given before the departmental committee. In reading the English testimony I find it contradicts statements made (before Senator Mason's investigating committee) by a representative of one of the largest, if not the largest, butter handlers in New York, who claimed it was not necessary to use any preservative in American butter to compete with Australian, French and Irish butter. But, if I am rightly informed, the reason the aforesaid representative does not like preservatives, is not because it does not preserve but because it does preserve, and thereby would prevent butter "going off." Consequently the above-mentioned representative could not gather in large miscellaneous job lots of odoriferous, rancid and putrid butter, and by boiling or washing, salting and coloring, make a process butter of the same, and then palm it off on the unsuspecting public as a fine creamery, Elgin or dairy product.

As you have had so many intelligent articles on pure foods, will you not kindly give your readers an article on "Process Butter"? Yours truly,

L. HENRY.

FRAUD ON GENUINE BUTTER.

During the summer of 1899 an exceptional scarcity of European butter caused very high prices, and British merchants sent large orders to New York. In the month of August our butter exports were six times as great as for the same month a year ago. This new and profitable demand for fine creamery butter had scarcely begun, however, before

large quantities of an inferior article and also of imitation creamery, "process," or renovated butter, began to appear among the exports.

This article, which is a more dangerous and damaging counterfeit of fresh creamery butter than straight oleomargarine, was sent to New York by the carload for export. In at least one instance parties had renovated butter put up in the West, in the style of package adopted by this department in its recent export trials to England, and this went abroad labelled "Finest American creamery butter."—Extract from annual report, just issued, of Secretary of Agriculture Willson.

BUTTERINE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Dec. 4.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, to amend the act defining butter and providing additional tax on imitations of butter.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO. ELECT OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Cotton Oil Company, held Thursday, at Guttenberg, N. J., the board of directors was re-elected, and is as follows: Edward D. Adams, William Barbour, J. Frederick Chamberlin, Charles F. Clark, Harris C. Fahnestock, James A. Garland, Bradish Johnson, Charles Lanier, Joseph Larocque, J. Rogers Maxwell, George A. Morrison, Robert F. Munro, J. Kennedy Tod, Edmond Urquhart and Richard T. Wilson.

The board then met and elected the following:

President and Chairman of the Board of Directors—George A. Morrison.

Executive Committee—George A. Morrison, J. Frederick Chamberlin and Rob't F. Munro.

Vice-President—Robert F. Munro.

Secretary and Treasurer—Justus E. Ralph.

General Counsel—Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell.

* A train load of dressed beef en route from Chicago to New York, consigned to Sir Redvers Buller in South Africa, passed through Cumberland, Md., Saturday last. All the beef was put up in such cans as are used in artificial ice plants, and will not be changed on the steamer. The cargo was valued at \$250,000.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—A much more liberal volume of cattle arriving on market than for the previous week has not been unexpected nor disagreeable to the trade as a rule. There was a little settling back in prices on Monday for cattle selling below \$6 per cwt, but it was little more than an evening up of the price range, as the kind referred to were forced up out of proportion to the market for fully finished beefs during the light run of Thanksgiving week. As usual about the first weeks in December there have been some Christmas beefs sent in by fancy feeders and they have been attracting marked attention; the extreme top so far was \$7.40 for one load of 1,400 Herefords and one load of 1,541-lb. Angus. These sales were made on Monday, and the next best was a consignment of 30 Angus steers from the Evans herd of prize getters sold Wednesday at \$7.35; other sales of holiday beefs have ranged at \$6.80@7.10 and have been a market feature to themselves and should only be considered in the light of fancy goods here at the particular time of year when a few loads of fancy beefs are wanted. The regular market for every-day good to choice steers has carried an active tone, a fair representation of choice heavy steers making \$6.50@6.75, and the bulk of good to choice medium to strong weight steers going between \$5.50 and \$6.40. As before intimated the kinds of steers that a week ago were selling around and under \$6, including the great volume of short fed half to two-thirds fat steers that are always plentiful at this season, the market settled back 10@15c on Monday, but has since held fairly steady as to prices, though moving slowly compared with the market for choice fat steers. Common to fair light steers are apparently plentiful and while fat beefs are selling at the highest prices of the year there are more native steers selling below \$5 now than at any time in the last two months. The range in prices is extremely wide with small show of narrowing in the near future. Range season has ended. A few fed Texans are coming and commanding excellent prices. The demand for stock cattle has not been brisk at any spot this week. Supplies are not heavy, but fully abundant for the demand and prices hold stationary at \$4.00@4.75 for feeders, with bulk at \$4.25@4.50, stock steers \$3.00 to around \$4.00, stock heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.50. The prices for feeders compared with fat cattle should suggest a more active demand and there is some wonder expressed that there is not a stronger call from country feeders. Medium to pretty good feeders can be bought at about last year prices, while fat cattle are 75c to \$1.00 higher. Butcher stock has been selling well all week and shows little variation in prices. Cannery continue in strong demand. Veal calves are 25@30c higher for the week and supply light. Milkers and springers are lower and demand not active.

HOGS.—The local trade has been disappointed this week in the volume of hogs arriving on market. It was generally expected that the strong turn in prices of last week would start liberal supplies to market, but in this they have all been guessing wrong. Instead of an increase, the first half of the week showed a sharp decrease compared with figures of the previous week and about the same conditions appear to prevail at the Missouri River markets. It also appears, judged from

increased Eastern operations on this market, that farmers east of Indiana are not sending forward their usual quota. All this has caused continued strong undertone to the trade and prices on this market have appreciated 25@30c compared with low point of middle days the previous week. The local packing trade has been taking more than three-fourths of the supplies and are paying the advanced prices without complaint. At time of this writing the bulk of hogs can be quoted at \$4.00@4.10, with choice butcher-top medium weight selling at \$4.15. The quality of hogs is very good and running to strong weight, which is ordinarily construed to indicate liberal supply in feed lots of the country, but there is room for doubt as to whether this rule will hold good at this time. In December last year receipts at this market passed the million mark and at present rate there will not be two-thirds of a million for the current month, although there is yet time to make a good showing, if the hogs are in the country. Eastern shippers are taking about double their last week quota and more than usual at this season of the year.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep are much more liberal than last week, the sheep feeders promptly taking advantage of advancing prices the previous week and rushing in a liberal supply. The market has weakened somewhat under this increased volume of offerings and at this writing shows a decline of 10@20c on the standard grades of sheep and lambs, while the inferior and medium quality sells on a peddling basis. The best lambs sell around \$5.50, but are sorted closely and the culls sell away down; bulk of good fat fed lambs sell at \$5.00@5.35. Choice sheep, \$4.25@4.50, though something on yearling order and strictly prime might sell at \$4.75; medium to good sheep, \$3.75@4.25; common, \$2.50@3.25.

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1899.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	8.05	8.20	8.05	8.20
January	9.42½	9.50	9.40	9.45
May	9.57½	9.65	9.57½	9.62½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December	4.87½	4.90	4.87½	4.90
January	5.15	5.20	5.15	5.17½
May	5.32½	5.40	5.32½	5.37½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December	4.97½	4.97½	4.97½	4.97½
January	4.97½	5.02½	4.97½	5.00
May	5.15	5.17½	5.12½	5.15

MONDAY, DEC. 4, 1899.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
December	8.27½	8.37½	8.27½	8.37½
January	9.62½	9.67½	9.45	9.50
May	9.80	9.70	9.60	9.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December	5.22½	5.25	5.17½	5.22½
January	5.40	5.45	5.37½	5.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December	5.05	5.05	5.00	5.05
January	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.20

TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1899.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
December	8.42½	8.50	8.42½	8.50
January	9.55	9.67½	9.52½	9.65
May	9.72½	9.87½	9.70	9.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December	5.25	5.30	5.22½	5.30
January	5.42½	5.50	5.42½	5.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December	5.07½	5.15	5.07½	5.15
January	5.22½	5.30	5.22½	5.30

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1899.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
December	8.62½	8.62½	8.55	8.55
January	9.72½	9.72½	9.60	9.62½
May	9.90	9.95	9.82½	9.82½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December	5.32½	5.35	5.27½	5.30
January	5.52½	5.55	5.47½	5.47½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
December	5.15	5.20	5.12½	5.12½
January	5.35	5.35	5.27½	5.27½

THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1899.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	9.60	9.65	9.55	9.57½
May	9.77½	9.87½	9.75	9.80

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.25	5.27½	5.25	5.25
May	5.45	5.47½	5.45	5.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.10	5.12½	5.10	5.12½
May	5.25	5.27½	5.25	5.25

FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1899.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	9.65	9.80	9.65	9.75
May	9.85	10.02½	9.85	10.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.27½	5.35	5.27½	5.35
May	5.47½	5.55	5.47½	5.52½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.12½	5.22½	5.12½	5.20
May	5.27½	5.35	5.27½	5.32½

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 32,689; hogs, 159,107; sheep, 60,950, against 61,474 cattle, 174,248 hogs, 55,501 sheep the previous week; 52,273 cattle, 272,741 hogs, 70,824 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 63,348 cattle, 212,967 hogs, 60,634 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 9,527; hogs, 15,875; sheep, 4,101, against 18,534 cattle, 14,145 hogs, 4,206 sheep the previous week; 13,498 cattle, 18,921 hogs, 10,508 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 19,624 cattle, 24,133 hogs, 10,695 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 34,200; Anglo-American, 13,000; Boyd & Lunham, 6,600; Chicago, 9,900; Continental, 11,460; Hammond, 5,900; International, 12,300; Lipton, 6,800; Morris, 8,700; Swift, 28,100; Viles & Robbins, 14,000; butchers, 7,300.

Viles & Robbins received 50,318 hogs direct from the country last month, making 497,937 the first eleven months of 1899. These hogs were not included in the above figures.

Last week eleven markets received 467,300 hogs, or 54,300 less than the previous week, 257,900 less than a year ago and 113,700 less than two years ago.

The four Western markets received 92,300 cattle, 301,300 hogs, and 80,900 sheep last week, against 140,000 cattle, 329,000 hogs and 78,700 sheep the previous week and 128,400 cattle, 465,500 hogs and 95,600 sheep a year ago.

It is rumored at the stockyards that a new bank will start business before very long. There is certainly ample opportunity for another bank to do a paying business, as more money is loaned through commission concerns to country cattle feeders than is loaned to the country through any other source.

The average weight of hogs received at Chicago last week was 256 lbs., against 256 lbs. for the week previous, 240 lbs. for the corresponding week in 1898, and 257 lbs. in 1897.

Hogs averaged 250 lbs. in November, being 10 lbs. heavier than in October and 15 lbs. heavier than in November, 1898. Excepting

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

There is considerable investigation going on in various directions to see whether the Board of Trade rule requiring officers of corporations holding memberships is being properly complied with. The rules provide that the president and secretary of every corporation represented on the Exchange shall be members of the association. The point was brought up two or three years ago, and a great many corporations at once complied with the provisions of the rule. It is said that the rule has not been applied strictly, and that half a dozen barley firms and about as many cooperage and provision corporations are not now complying with the rule. An enforcement of the regulations would, perhaps, be one more influence in the direction of disposing of floating memberships in the hands of unsatisfactory holders, which tend to keep the market value of memberships at a low level. The agitation of the question just now is probably due to the recent action of the directory in refusing to admit to membership a party who proposed to represent the United States sugar refinery, at Waukegan. The directory admitted at that time that the Glucose Company

was represented in practically the same way, but argued that two wrongs could not make a right, and turned down the application from the prospective buyer for the Waukegan Company.

There is much interest felt in the result on the Barrett, Farnum & Co. settlement of the discipline of the senior partner by the Exchange officials. Of the \$300,000 owed by the firm all but about \$25,000 have signed the compromise proposition. Almost half of this indebtedness belongs to one concern, which has taken the position that while it did not want to sign it would not prevent a compromise if all others signed. The fact that John F. Barrett has been suspended from the Exchange for a year by the directors may have the result of helping along rather than of deterring the compromise. Barrett's friends feel that his added embarrassment is a new reason for them to exert themselves in helping along the settlement, and some of those who have had some feeling against Barrett are more disposed to give up their prejudices now that the Exchange has announced itself on the point of improper use of credit. There is to be a redoubled effort to close up the compromise and to get the firm out of debt. It is the fact, too, that those who have signed the 30c. composition are exerting themselves to get those who have not yet signed to do so.

Chicago Packing & Provision Co. (Special to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Dec. 8.—The plan of reorganizing the Chicago Packing & Provision Company, which was generally considered as having been consummated, has failed, owing to the exigencies of the English laws. Another plan will be submitted to the stockholders.

A large factory for glue making has been completed at Montowese, Conn. The building is a two-story frame structure, with \$10,000 worth of machinery, and is said to be the only factory of the kind in the State.

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Chicago Provision Market.

The provision market has a little more than held its own despite the decline in grain. The statement of stocks showing only 4,500,000 pounds of ribs, compared with 12,500,000 pounds a month ago, and 17,623,000 pounds the corresponding month last year, encouraged those who have felt of late that the provision situation was slowly working out of a phase of abnormal depression. The total amount of product on hand, 132,000,000 pounds, is 45,000,000 pounds under last year, and there is no expectation that hog receipts this season will equal those of a year ago. The conviction is growing that the new inspection rules are to work an important change in the provision market, not only adding something to the intrinsic value of the speculative product, but raising the manufacturing requirements by improving the general sentiment by assuring the outsider of the character of the goods to be delivered to him. The local stock of lard decreased materially and the world's stock decreased during November 63,000 tierces. The whole tone of the market is remarkably strong, considering everything. The foreign markets have quoted advances and clearances have been fairly liberal. The current prices, as compared with quotations a year ago, do not seem warranted by the change in industrial and commercial conditions. But the same argument has been advanced so long that it has lost the merit at least of novelty, even if it is logic is not called into question. There is no prospect of much advance, as packers will undoubtedly prevent any advance until the winter packing is a good deal further along, but the advance is bound to come, and by next May it is hoped that the provision market will come into its old-time buoyancy again.

HOW BRITISH OFFICERS INSPECT OUR CANNED MEATS.

Weehawken, N. J., is an important place just at this time for both the British soldier and for the American packers. This modest Jersey town is the mouth to South Africa. Through its gates enter and go out all the millions of pounds of canned meats which our large manufacturers are making and forwarding for use by Sir Redvers Buller's large army, which now faces the Boers in this dogged South African war.

Two officers of the British Army in civil dress—to strip them of their official capacity because of the neutrality laws—are at Weehawken to inspect and pass upon all canned goods and food supplies going to the front for the British Army. All of these goods land at the terminal of the West Shore Railroad, where every car and every case of canned beef is opened and every can inspected for breaks, nail holes, dents and swelled heads. Any of these things may happen to a stray can while boxing or afterward.

When cans are passed by these direct representatives of Britain, the goods pass to the front on their O. K. without further question. This arrangement is very gratifying to the packers, who deliver their goods in sound condition and are relieved from the consequences of subsequent mismanagement and ill-treatment of these goods after they get in the field and out of their hands. It is pleasant to note that little or no cans are rejected. In packing cases a nail is likely to be diverted from

its course and pierce a tin. During the past week fifty cars—two trainloads—of canned goods alone have been tested and passed by this tedious process. This represents millions of pounds of canned meats.

The number of cans rejected by the British experts out of this vast quantity is so infinitesimal as to be unworthy of notice. The whole of the condemnations of individual cans—dented, nail-pierced and swelled ends and all sorts—for the entire fifty cars could be loaded in one van.

* The third annual meeting of the Pan-handle Live Stock Association was recently held in Amarillo, Tex., Chairman Thomas Connell presiding. This organization had a membership of 150, and 20 new members were added to the roll at the last meeting. Its objects are of a protective character, being similar to those of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, of Fort Worth, the organization binding itself to prosecute all cases of cattle theft, destroying of brands, "mavericking," and any other offense entailing loss when brought to its notice by a member.

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INTERESTING ABOUT AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

A number of prominent Australian gentlemen on pleasure, business and political missions have passed through the United States recently. This week a representative of The National Provisioner saw Mr. Henry Fisher, of Sydney, and well known in Australian business circles. Mr. Fisher is also favorably known in New York. In a general chat the following interesting matter was gleaned:

"How is trade in Australia," he was asked. "Looking at the present state of trade, finances and the general tone of business in Australia as a condition following the financial paralysis which produced the bank crisis and financial collapse in 1893 and the utter stagnation throughout the country during the succeeding four years, the improvement down there is very emphatic. The undoubtedly sound position of that continent at this time is due to a rapid revival in nearly all lines since the middle of 1897. This gratifying result has been brought about by several sound causes."

"Then values had reached a low ebb up to two years ago?"

"Yes. General property and business values had hit the bottom. Since the turn of the tide the improvement area has been widening until now. The country is covered with this solid revival of general business. Australia has recovered rapidly indeed from her distressing state of six years ago. At the close of 1896 the country was prepared for general bankruptcy. The following year a change set in for the better. That averted the catastrophe. This continued, and conditions became more promising as the present excellent status of trade was approached. The result has been that a business boom is upon us. Indent orders are turned down in England for Australia. This is due to the present increased commercial activity."

Cattle More Suited for Canning.

"What are some of the causes leading to this?"

"The Spanish-American war was a godsend to our meat canning industry, which was also at a low ebb. Now every factory is cleaned out of stock, and is working overtime to keep up; our cattle being range cattle are more suitable for canning, and are more profitable in that state than in the carcass, because then the full hide, bone and tallow value is obtained. For these three products we always have had a market. And now that the Boer-British war is added to the war in the Philippines, we hope to reap a good market for our tinned meat for some time to come."

"Meat-canning works are springing up in Sydney and all over the country, so the meat-tinning industry has had wonderful life instilled into it. We now know more about this kind of product and its field than we formerly did."

"The disposition heretofore has been to let trade develop and grow by itself."

"In regard to meat canning?"

Make Oleo Stock Only.

"Not alone in meat canning, but in another important by-product, oleo oil."

"Do you manufacture this substance?"

"We make very little oleo oil, because distance and haulage practically barred it from the European market. It will cost our rendering works about 2c per pound over the expense of marketing oleo stock to make and market oleo oil abroad. That would not pay in a normal market. We do not, therefore, make premier jus (first price), as we call it. We make a small quantity of oleo oil for local consumption. Our export item is oleo stock. Of this our normal shipments are about 4,000 tons per month—long tons. Our exports recently fell to 3,000 tons. This has been due to the drouth—poorer cattle and fewer of them. We have a lack of appliances for oleo making. These have not been installed, because the Australian fats have followed tallow lines. A number of premier jus plants were put up by an American concern not long ago, and they finally busted, because the market gave nearly as much for tallow as for oleo oil, so it did not pay to put up special machinery for its manufacture."

"Then general conditions are looking up in Australia?"

"Yes; we expect a healthy, prosperous era for some years to come."

New York Game League.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The New York State Fish, Game, and Forest League, in annual session to-day, adopted twelve amendments reducing penalties for violation of the fish and game laws, recommended a law to punish severely those who shoot hunters by accident, and voted down a law to license hunters from outside the State. The following officers were elected: Robert B. Lawrence, of Flushing, president; W. E. Wolcott, of Utica, vice-president; Ernest G. Gould, of Seneca Falls, secretary; and A. C. Cornwall, of Alexandria Bay, treasurer. The chairman of the law committee, to succeed C. R. Lapham, of Canandaigua, is Walter S. MacGregor, of this city.

ARMY CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Col. C. A. Woodruff, of the Commissary Department, made awards on Saturday at the Army Building, New York, for furnishing the regular monthly subsistence supplies. The following firms were among those that received contracts:

O. Biardot—100,000 cans beef soup, 17c per can; 100,000 tins chicken, 19c per can; 100,000 cans mock turtle, 17c per can; 100,000 cans ox tail, 17c each.

Walter B. Timms—10,800 cans corned beef, 17½c per can; 24,000 cans oysters, in 1-lb. cans, 8c per can; 12,000 cans, in 2-lb. cans,

14½c per can; 1,800 cans beef tongue, 63½c per can.

Charles F. Matlage—3,000 bbls. salt beef, \$10.90 per bbl.; pickled mackerel, \$14.10 per bbl.; pickled salmon, \$10.49 per bbl.

C. J. Caughey—Pig's feet, 21c per can.

Armour & Co.—72,000 lbs. laundry soap, 2.95c per lb.; 100,000 cakes white soap, 4.95c per cake; 200,00 lbs. fresh beef, 7.35c per lb.

Swift and Company—500 bbls. mess pork, \$8.98 per bbl.; 25,000 lbs. breakfast bacon, 11.99c per lb.; 250 kits pig's feet, 73c per kit.

Samuel Brown—150 bbls. light mess pork, \$9.49 per bbl.; 50,000 lbs. bacon, 7.99c per lb.

Cudahy Packing Co.—10,000 cans lard, 31.45c per can.

McELROY'S PLANT BURNED.

McElroy Bros.' pork packing plant at Bridgeport, Conn., was nearly destroyed by a fire Monday night. The origin of the fire is not known. Outside of the coolers the building was gutted. Cudahy had leased part of the building, and had fifty cattle greatly damaged by smoke and other agencies.

The flames looked lurid in the dark surroundings and threatened to ravage further than the pork establishment which they were beating down. This disaster is aggravating to the owners and is very inconvenient at this season. Arrangements were immediately made for temporary quarters elsewhere and in the meantime every effort will be made to repair the wreck. Bridgeport was thrown into quite a fever of excitement by this fire.

OLEOMARGARINE CONVICTIONS.

The long-drawn-out legal battle in Philadelphia, Pa., against Joseph Wilkins, of Washington, and Howard Butler, of Philadelphia, who was the former's representative in the latter city, has finally ended in the conviction of these parties who were sentenced to prison; Wilkins for six months and to pay a \$1,500 fine, Butler to four months and a \$500 fine. The offense of these parties was against the Federal oleomargarine law in that they, in January, 1897, removed the manufacturers' oleomargarine label for the double purpose of evading the internal revenue 2-cent tax, and to market the product as genuine dairy butter.

EXPORTS TO AFRICA.

The following table shows the exports from the United States of articles in the lines of trade covered by this journal, to South Africa in October 1897, 1898, and 1899, this information being of considerable interest just now, while the war between Briton and Boer is on:

	October.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Canned beef	\$25,754	\$20,077	\$51,242	
Cottonseed oil	4,464	10,160	13,206	
Paraffine		4,003	7,527	
Lard	23,181	14,163	25	

* It is reported that both Armour and Swift are arranging to establish branches in Seattle, Wash.



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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6, 1899.

The receipts for the past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kan. City, past week.	33,000	53,000	8,000
Previous week	45,500	62,500	11,200
Same week, 1898.	44,000	94,900	15,300
Chicago past week.	31,100	163,600	61,900
Omaha	15,800	47,900	9,600
St. Louis	10,700	38,600	2,700
St. Joseph	4,900	29,300	2,500
Kansas City	32,500	49,900	7,600

Total past week.	95,000	329,300	84,300
Previous week	145,200	358,900	81,700
Same week, 1898.	128,000	470,900	108,200

Kansas City packers' slaughter past week:

Armour Packing Co.	6,347	21,850	1,723
Swift & Co.	7,397	15,183	1,460
Schwartz & S. Co.	4,296	2,338	931
G. Fowler, Son & Co.	119	8,337	
Butchers	590	294	344

Total past week.	18,740	48,002	4,458
Previous week	21,732	38,888	6,459
Same week, 1898.	16,656	85,376	9,724

CATTLE.—The receipts of the past week in the four leading markets being about 5,000 head short of that of the previous week, had a very good effect indeed in favoring the sellers—the purchasers had not so much to choose from; they were, therefore, more easily satisfied as to the condition, and up to Friday morning the prices may be called an advance of 30¢@40¢ per 100. On Friday, however, the receipts were more numerous, and the packers made a stand against the former prices, and, therefore, a reaction of from 10¢@15¢ set in, but the lowest sales on Friday stood fully 25¢ per 100 lbs. in favor of the seller over that of the previous week. The highest price paid during the entire week for prime cattle \$6.10, and it may be noticed that this was the highest price paid for any cattle during the month of November in the past twelve years. There were not many fancy cattle offered. Among the sales may be noticed a mixed lot of Natives and Westerns, some 315 head, of 1,047 lbs. average, at \$5.95. This was regarded, with the exception of the \$6.10, as the best sale for the week. Butcher cows and heifers were firmer. Some 1,110 lbs. average cows sold at \$4. Bulls were also scarce, and in good demand. Some 1,210 lbs. average selling \$3.50; toward the close of the week some well-finished range-fed Texas steers, 1,163 lbs. average, sold at \$5.10. Cows, 818 lbs. average, \$2.65, with bulls, 1,250 lbs. average, at \$2.80. A bunch of 110 Western steers, 1,129 lbs. average, sold at \$5.50. Some cows, 800 lbs. average, sold as high as \$3.50. Heifers, 818 lbs. average, at \$4.25; with bulls, 1,290 lbs. average, at \$2.80. The supply of quarantine Texas animals for the entire week

was rather small. Toward the close 1,277 lbs. average steers sold at \$4.30. Some cows, 810 lbs. average, at \$3. Some canning cows sold as low as \$2.50. The canning cows in a great measure have ceased to put in such a large appearance as heretofore; it would look as if the large run of this grade was about over for the year. Shipments to the seaboard for past week were very light indeed; New York only received 12 cars, and Watertown 3 cars. The outside purchasers of cattle as follows: Cudahy, 1,215 head; Hall, 438; Ackerman, 226; Swift, 147; Balling, 172, with other small shipments. The stocker and feeder trade for the entire week was fairly steady; good grades were in good demand; not enough, however, to meet the supply; in fact, the number of stockers and feeders the smallest for some time past. Only 392 cars, containing 14,136 head, went back to the country, against 500 cars containing 18,518 for the previous week and 533 cars, containing 19,090 head for corresponding week one year ago.

This week receipts: Monday, 7,710; Tuesday, 11,414; Wednesday, 12,700. On Monday no particular fancy cattle offered, the highest price being paid for 100 of 1,387 lbs. average at \$5.58. On Tuesday 35 of 1,500 lbs. average, good enough to toe the \$6 mark. The two first days of the week cows and heifers were fairly scarce. Some 1,183 lbs. butcher cows tipped the market at \$4.30. Some 700 lbs. average heifers at \$5. Some 1,410 lbs. average bulls, \$3.85. Among the range cattle offered were some Western-fed Texas steers, 1,173 lbs. average, at \$5.10. Western steers, 1,167 lbs. average, sold at \$5.10. A few cows, 914 lbs. average, sold as high as \$3.90. However this was an extreme price and a pretty good grade; 1,035 lbs. average sold at \$3.20. The quarantine division for the first two days was very small indeed. A bunch of 106 steers, fairly fleshed, 933 lbs. average, sold at \$4.50. A bunch of 658 lbs. average cows, at \$3.55. Some steers, 1,240 lbs. average, at \$3.60. Wednesday's increased receipts had a marked effect on the market, and while some fancy beefs of 1,360 lbs. average sold at \$6.05, yet still all along the line there was fully a weaker feeling of 10¢@15¢ per 100 lbs.

HOGS.—Taking the entire past week, the market, with its varying fluctuations from day to day, still was a remarkably level one, tops for Monday standing \$3.87½, closing Saturday at \$3.85. The bulk Monday \$3.80@3.82½, closing Saturday \$3.77½@3.80. The decline, however, during the month was very perceptible; taking the bulk, prices on Nov. 1 first stood at \$4.02½@4.07½, the same grade selling the last day in the month at \$3.72½@3.75, showing a decline of 32½¢ per 100 lbs. for the entire month; still, however, this was the best price paid in any November since 1894, but quite low when compared with

prices of 1898, when \$6.15 per 100 lbs. was paid in November of that year. The average weight of the hogs during the month of November only 230 lbs. in Kansas City, showing the lightest average of the five principal markets: Chicago, 250; Omaha, 270; Sioux City, 296; St. Joseph, 258. Wednesday showed the lowest market in prices for the entire week. The bulk on that day \$3.70@3.72½, while they closed on Saturday \$3.77½@3.80, showing fully a gain of 7½¢ at the close of the week. On Wednesday the tops were \$3.77½, but on Saturday they closed at \$3.85. Pigs were scarce, in good demand; while the common sold at \$3.35, fairly good grades sold at \$3.60@3.70. Shipment of hogs for the past week to outside purchasers 3,307 head.

This week's receipts: Monday, 5,211; Tuesday, 11,291; Monday, heavy hogs stood \$3.77½@3.82½, the bulk selling at \$3.80, mixed packing \$3.80@3.82½, lights \$3.77½@3.82½, with pigs scarce and dull, 25¢ per 100 lbs. higher than closing price of Saturday. On Tuesday still a better feeling; heavy hogs \$3.80@3.82½, mixed packing \$3.80@3.85, light hogs \$3.80@3.87½, tops for the day standing \$3.87½, with bulk \$3.80@3.85. On Wednesday receipts 10,454, and the market assumed a very strong position, and quite a novelty in the market when the Pacific coast commenced purchasing hogs for that place. The market was fully 7½¢@10¢ higher; heavies sold at \$3.87½@3.90, mixed packing sold at high as \$3.95; light hogs and pigs were scarce and brought 10¢ advance; the tops for the day stood \$3.95, bulk \$3.85@3.87½.

SHEEP.—For the past week was what may be called very steady, with 3,600 more than that of the previous week, and only just about half that of the corresponding week's receipts one year ago; there seemed no spot in the offerings where the packers could make lower prices. Sales were fully from 25¢@30¢ over and above that of the former week. The sheepmen could celebrate when the fact was wired that at last Boston had seen \$1 a pound for scoured wool; quite a line of scoured wools from Tasmania brought this figure—the highest price paid for many and many a year. Stockers and feeders during the week were in good demand, and brought strong prices.

Monday's receipts, 3,598; Tuesday's receipts, 5,781; Wednesday's receipts, 6,611. Among the sales so far, 61 Colorado lambs, 81 lbs. average, \$5.30; 162 Colorado lambs, 73 lbs. average, \$5.10; 309 Navajo sheep, 94 lbs. average, \$4.15; 382 Colorado ewes, 92 lbs. average, \$3.75; 360 New Mexican wethers, 96 lbs. average, \$4.27½; 445 grass-fed Wyoming, 113 lbs. average, \$4; 280 New Mexican yearlings, 85 lbs. average, \$4.60; 717 Utah shearlings and yearlings, 101 lbs. average, \$4.25; 440 Idaho yearlings, slightly burry, 105 lbs. average, \$4.30. The large receipts on Wednesday had a weakening tendency all along the line, and fully 10¢ decline on pretty nearly all the grades sold.

Genuine Parchment Paper

Established 1885

Incorporated 1891

USE the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this.

We solicit your orders for Parchment Paper for Wrapping Smoked Meats, Hams, Bacon, Shoulders, Bacons, Bellies, California Skinned Hams, etc. For Lining Sausage Boxes, Sliced Ham or Sliced Bacon Boxes, and for Wrapping all Boiled, Cooked and Pressed Meats, also Circles and Linings for Half Barrels and Box Linings. If you want Parchment Paper Printed, ask for Samples and Prices.

Cable Address, "Parchment," Passaic, N. J.

Fourteenth Year

Paterson Parchment Paper Co.

A B C Code Used

Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.



PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The new Hammond House, at South St. Joseph, Mo., expects to be in operation shortly after the first of the year.

* The Massachusetts Creamery Association, at Northampton, has increased the price of butter from 28 to 30 cents.

* Among the new corporations is the Iowa Canning Company, of Vinton, Ia. Capital, \$50,000, and these incorporators: C. C. Griffin and F. G. Ray.

* The Ashtabula Packing Company, of Ashtabula, O., has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000. The incorporators are: R. Conrad, F. J. Fargo, E. Curea, T. Hall and Clara L. Fargo.

* Manager Ed Haakinson, of the International Packing Company, at Sioux City, Ia., has postponed the date of the opening of the hoghouse in that city and the killing of hogs until December 15.

* Newhall & Sons, of Chicago, Ill., will build a large packinghouse at Tulare, Cal. The same firm will also build a packinghouse in Los Angeles, Cal., and at Stockton, of that State. These will pack fruit.

* R. H. Union has purchased the Branch farm on Parker Hill, Waterville, Me. Mr. Union will put in a creamery at this place and operate it as a part of his dairy business. He will make his home in Waterville.

* A train of sixteen cars of Texas cattle last week passed over the Southern Pacific through Dallas for New Orleans, for shipment to Cuba. It was the largest shipment of cattle from the Lone Star State ever made to Cuba.

* It is announced that the Union Stockyards, a new enterprise at Richmond, Va., will be ready for business on December 15 and that the Richmond Abattoir, a large adjunct undertaking, will begin operating on January 15.

* The Kangaroo Manufacturing Company, of New Jersey, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The company will manufacture preserved food products. The incorporators are: G. Waldon Blake, G. Irving Blake, of New York city; Henry J. Melosh, Jersey City, N. J.

* At the recent annual election of the South St. Joseph (Mo.) Live Stock Exchange, the old board of officers was re-elected. They are Horace Wood, president; V. W. Emmert, vice-president; Gordon Jones, treasurer; John P. Emmert, secretary, these gentlemen serving for the ensuing year.

* The Santiago Packing Company, of Orange, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 to do a general packing business. The incorporators are: W. H. Burnham, W. S. Derby, J. A. Scarritt, J. A. Maag, D. F. Royer, O. H. Leefeld, all of Orange; and R. S. Guthrie, of Santa Anna.

* Mr. M. B. Irwin, traffic manager of the St. Joseph stockyards, at St. Joseph, Mo., and one of the Memphis delegates, says St. Joe has recently spent \$8,000,000 on her new stockyards. The business done there this year will amount to 2,000,000 head of hogs, 2,000,000 head of sheep and 500,000 head of cattle.

* A new creamery company has been incorporated for \$200,000 to operate in Chicago, Ill. Edward L. Kempf, of Chicago, will be its manager. The company will sell only in original packages. It will have branches at Evanston, Oak Park, Hyde Park and Englewood, of that city, where retail trade will be done.

* The Krug Packing Company may move its plant from its present location at Fourth and Monterey streets to South St. Joseph, Mo., owing to additional facilities being required. If they do not move to the larger plant in contemplation, they will be forced to

spend \$100,000 in enlarging and improving their old plant.

* The English government, since the Boer war began, has purchased of American packers 300,000 cases of canned meats, or 70,000,000 cans. Of this amount, one-third has been shipped, one-third is being shipped and the remaining one-third is to be forwarded as soon as it can be delivered and inspected. The meat is all reinspected before going on board ship at New York.

* Plans have been approved for the erection in Albany, N. Y., of a building for Armour & Co. Excavation has begun. The building will have a frontage of 131 feet on Spencer street and a depth of 84 feet on Jackson street. The building will be of brick, two stories high, with stone foundation, pressed brick with copper and galvanized iron cornices and gravel roof. The building will embrace the office, meat storehouse, stable and smokehouse.

* A new system of charging for the transportation of live stock has been started by the railroads of Kansas and Nebraska. Shipments of live stock were, before this change, charged for according to their actual weight instead of by the carload as the new system provides for. The change will result in additional revenue for the railroads west of the Missouri river and will cause a loss of from \$3 to \$6 a car to shippers. The shippers are preparing to fight in the courts the introduction of the new rates.

* The Alliance Farmers' Institute, of Alliance, O., met in the office of Enos H. Brosius, of that city, and practically agreed upon a plan to erect a large condensed milk factory at that place. H. C. Wicks, representing the Mohawk Condensed Milk Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., was present to inform himself as his company has on foot a plan to establish a plant at Alliance. The number of cows needed will be a minimum of 5,000. It is proposed to manufacture the cans to be used by the company at this proposed factory. The total expenditure will be from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per month if the size of factory contemplated goes up.

Read The National Provisioner.

AS THE TRADE SEE US.

The National Provisioner has received a large number of letters congratulating this journal on the merits of its cold storage warehouse number issued Nov. 11, and expressing satisfaction and approval of the paper in general and the value of every issue to these friends and readers. The National Provisioner is highly indorsed as a storehouse of useful, interesting and valuable information of a technical and trade character, for its loyalty to provision and allied interests, for its broad and independent editorial policy and as an advertising medium. We are pleased to merit these encomiums, and for these many congratulatory letters, together with the expressions of approval which have been made verbally to us, we are highly appreciative. We print the following additional letters, which have come to us indicating how others view the efforts put forth by us for the whole trade:

A Leader as an Interesting Journal and an Advertising Medium.

(Thomas Albright Company, Founders and Machinists.)

Goshen, Ind., Nov. 15, 1899.

The National Provisioner:

We are pleased to say that we consider The National Provisioner a leader both as an interesting journal and as an advertising medium. Your special cold storage warehouse number was a wonder, and certainly does you credit.

Valuable to the Provision Interests.

(Colorado Packing and Provision Company, M. Burkelman.)

Denver, Colo., Nov. 21, 1899.

The National Provisioner:

Referring to your issue of Nov. 11, special cold storage warehouse number, we wish to say that we are very much pleased with this particular number, finding it full of interesting and valuable matter, especially to those engaged in our line of business. This, however, is not a great deal more than we can say of each issue, as we look to The National Provisioner for information regarding many essential features connected with the packinghouse business.



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.
Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.
Produces the Finest Flavor and Gives Weight.
Prevents Ropy Pickle and Slimy Meats.

Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights.
Retsof Salt has no equal for Ice Machines, or in the Manufacture of Soaps.

For Prices and Samples apply to

JOY MORTON & CO.,

OR

ABROWN & SHAW, 11 Broadway, N. Y.
S. A. LEVIAN, 120 Milk St., Boston.
S. B. QUINN, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEALERS SALT, SAL SODA, SODA ASH.

Pier 1, CHICAGO, ILL.



Straight line track in position.

THE RICE-BEITENMILLER SWITCH CO.,

Manufacturers and Sole Patents of

...The R. B. Interlocking Switch...

1152 & 1154 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators. Send for Catalogue.



Curve line track in position.

Automatic Weighing and Bagging Machine.
"POWER FEED." UPRIGHT.

Weighs the Material Directly into the Sack.

Adapted for weighing and sacking materials that will not spout freely, such as cottonseed meal, fertilizers of moist nature, tankage, cement and similar substances.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New England Automatic Weighing Machine Co.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

275 CONGRESS STREET,

BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

Has an Educational Value.

(Madison Cooper, Refrigerating Engineer.)

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 22, 1899.

The National Provisioner:

Your special cold storage warehouse number of Nov. 11 is at hand. You certainly are entitled to much credit for the painstaking write-up which you have given to the plant of the Gansevoort Cold Storage Company and the Manhattan Refrigerating Company. Having inspected nearly all of the important refrigerating warehouses in this country—among them the above—I can assure you that it would be impossible to select a house where more scientific and up-to-date methods and systems are employed. The engineering skill which can design a successful plant of this kind must be of no mean order. The description of such a plant has an educational value to the general public, and no less to those in the business.

Ad Introduces Their Salesmen.

(B. Fischer & Co., W. H. Fischer, Spices.)

New York, Nov. 22, 1899.

The National Provisioner:

We are pleased to briefly express our entire satisfaction with your publication as a newspaper, particularly referring to our line of business, and as an advertising medium. Our ad with you has acted as a splendid introduction, and is valued by our salesmen.

Any Location is Good.

(Cling-Surface Mfg. Co., Albert B. Young, Mgr.)

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1899.

The National Provisioner:

We are in receipt of your cold storage number, and we wish to compliment you on the number of page advertisements you show in it.

We do not believe in telling the whole truth to trade paper managers, but your treatment of us has been so kind and thoughtful that we will repeat the answer of one of the large pork packers to our question: "What is the best location in The National Provisioner for an advertisement?" He said: "I don't know; it is all so good that we read it right through." This was before we placed our advertisement with you, and we must confess we believe he was right. Thanking you for your assistance, we remain, etc.

Very Reliable Weekly Information.

(Henry Vogt Machine Company, Ice and Refrigerating Machines.)

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 22, 1899.

The National Provisioner:

We desire to compliment your issue of Nov. 11. It shows the progressive spirit which is always in evidence in The National Provisioner. We have found the information as to new plants which is published weekly very reliable.

Increased Their Advertising Space.

(Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company, Frank G. Bolles, Advertising Manager.)

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 22, 1899.

The National Provisioner:

We wish to congratulate you on the excellent issue of your paper dated Nov. 11, in which you treated so thoroughly the question of refrigeration. The contents of this number should indeed secure for you a great deal of commendation, as the articles contained are unusually interesting and valuable. We took advantage of this number for increased space, as The National Provisioner has always

shown us very satisfactory results, as it is undoubtedly the representative journal in its field.

Again congratulating you on the excellence of the cold storage issue, we beg to remain, etc.

N. Y. CONCENTRATED FEED- ING STUFFS LAW.

The following is the summary of the recently passed Concentrated Feeding Stuffs Law, of the State of New York, in force after December 1, 1899:

1. Feeding stuffs not covered by the law:

Hays and straws, and the entire grains of wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize (corn), buckwheat and broom corn, either whole or ground into meal; also bran and middlings from wheat, rye and buckwheat when sold as such.

2. Feeding stuffs which are included in the law:

Linseed meals, cottonseed meals, pea-meals, cocoanut meals, gluten meals, gluten feeds, maize feeds, starch feeds, sugar feeds, dried brewer's grains, malt sprouts, hominy foods, cerealine feeds, rice meals, oat feeds, corn and oat chops, ground beef or fish scraps, mixed feeds, and all other materials of similar nature.

3. Statement to be affixed to bags or other packages, or to be furnished to dealers with each car or lot sold in bulk:

- (a) Trade name of feeding stuff,
- (b) Name of manufacturer and place of business,
- (c) Place of manufacture,
- (d) Percentage of protein,
- (e) Percentage of fat.

4. When a buyer purchases a feeding stuff, in bulk or in his own bags, he is entitled to the above statement which must be furnished to him by the seller.

5. The manufacturer must file in the office of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, W. H. Jordan, Director, annually, during December, the same statement that is required on the bags, and furnish a sample of each feeding stuff if the director so requests. These samples are not for analysis. They are requested for the first year as a means of becoming familiar with the various brands.

6. The license fee of \$25 on each brand of feeding stuff is to be paid to the treasurer of the station annually in December.

7. If the manufacturer or importer or shipper files the required statements and pays the fee for the whole State no one else is required to pay, but otherwise every retail dealer in the State will be liable. (It is expected that this law will operate as do the fertilizer laws where, without exception, the manufacturers pay the required fees.)

8. Samples of feeding stuffs will be taken in the markets by an authorized agent of the station to determine whether the law is violated. These are the only samples which the station will regard as eligible for official analysis.

9. This law makes it illegal to adulterate the cereal grains, corn, oats, etc., with milling or manufacturing waste products, as for instance grinding oat hulls into corn, unless the substances in the mixture are clearly stated on the package. Such adulterations under the head of mixed feeds are much practiced, it is feared, and will be carefully sought for by the station.

10. It is desired that any persons interested, farmers especially, who become cognizant of feeding stuffs that are illegally sold will notify the experiment station to that effect. Samples of materials believed to be adulterated and not so marked, are also requested.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

As seemed likely in the early part of the week, the packers have taken advantage of the scarcity on branded selections to mark the latter up, though so far it is a mere matter of asking prices against which the continually deteriorating quality and the imminent prospect of increased kill are likely to seriously militate. Native steers at 14c are not a popular factor.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, are held in salt to the number of 10,000 at 14c. It wouldn't be surprising if they were held awhile at the price.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDS are firmly held at 12½c. There are 5,000 or 6,000 here that could be had at that price.

COLORADO STEERS.—The market is well cleaned up, and in consequence of that fact the packers have marked this selection up ¼c, and they are now quotable at 12½c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS.—The outside quotation is 13¼c, despite the efforts which have been made to advance this variety.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS.—Free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, are very closely sold up. One sale was effected at 12½c, and the ambitious packer now calls for 12½c.

BRANDED COWS.—There are between 5,000 and 10,000 in salt, offering at 12@12½c.

NATIVE BULLS.—Some credulous individual paid 11c for bulls in the evident thought that he was cleaning up the market. He was mistaken, as there are others.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market has gained some tone, slight advances having been made during the past week. The strength of the country market is actually contingent on the tone of its packer contemporary, as the actual conditions would hardly warrant the existing strength of the country market. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., have sold at 11½c, and are now firmly established on that basis.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are well sold up at 11½c, and are strong at the price.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are selling at 10½@11c, and are in active request at the price. Light stock is an indifferent factor.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, have gone to 11½c, and are considered a good buy at the price.

NATIVE BULLS are scarce, and have advanced to 9½c flat. This is probably owing to the advance on the packer article.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are selling, at 13c. Some holders demand ¼c advance.

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,
Broker, Packer Hides,
Steers, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

Packinghouse Twines

And Paper shipped from the mills direct.
Samples and estimates furnished.

CHARLES RIBBANS,
21 Warren Place. NEWARK, N. J.

KIPS are worth 12c, though some holders demand ¼c advance, and have obtained.

SLUNKS, 25@30c.

HORSE HIDES.—The demand is strong at from \$3.55@3.60.

SHEEPSKINS.—The packer market has again advanced, and is very strong, as the appended figures would indicate.

PACKER PELTS, \$1.45@1.50.

COUNTRY PELTS, \$1.10@1.30.

PACKER LAMBS, \$1.40.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The market is still firmly holding its own; the slaughter of the packers has somewhat slackened all along the line, and therefore the packers are in a position to be very independent in their prices, and there seems to be always enough of tanners willing to take what the packers will offer. Some broadly hint that it is the policy of the largest interest to take care of the market. When the price of 14c seemed to be quivering to the point of perchance a fraction less, the largest interest stepped in and put the market pretty firm on the 14c basis. The same parties also boldly say that the large interests cannot afford to have the market go down at present, and there is no doubt of their policy of helping out the market should it display any weakness in spots. Be this rumor right or wrong, the packers care very little who bolsters up the market, or who the purchaser, so that the purchaser is able to pay for the hides on delivery. From their standpoint they feel pretty confident that, big concern or small concern, the present decreased slaughter will take care of itself until after the first of the year, any way it goes; and the packers surely need display no anxiety, as some of them are sold pretty near ahead in Kansas City on about all lines of hides. There are others, however, that are piling up their Colorados and butt brands, but there is no doubt from the present standpoint, that should they display any weakness at all, but that the large interests will swallow up their offerings. Native steers are fairly well sold up here by two of the packers; another packer would sell his entire production to the first of the year at 14c, and yet he is hunting for a buyer. The packers seem to think that 12½c can be obtained for Colorados, but they also admit that the slaughter of this article is growing quite numerous. The present slaughter of straight Texas is very light. Branded cow slaughter also very light, but the packers have all made a stand for the 12½c mark. Tanners are freely offering 12c, so that if 12½c was paid, it would be no matter of surprise.

SHEEPSKINS are in good demand. There is no doubt upon this point. Fair wool skins sold at \$1.65, and fairly poorish lambs sold at \$1.35. Holiday skins will soon be taken off, and as the packers always aim to have some prime mutton at that time, there will be probably some prime skins offered—so that if such touch the \$2 mark, it would be no way surprising. In the meanwhile, there are enough of buyers to clean up the market, even on the most trashy kinds at good prices.

BOSTON.

While the tanners regard 11½c buffs as a rather stiff proposition, they are buying them, in the realization that 11c won't buy them. Calfskins are very scarce, and New England's are firmly held at 10½@11c.

PHILADELPHIA.

There isn't much doing in consequence of the very light supplies. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 12½c.

CITY COWS, 11½c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 11½@12c.

COUNTRY COWS, 10½@11c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 9½@10c.

CALFSKINS.—Sales have been large.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is very active, and prices are firmly sustained.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—Despite the fact that hides are deteriorating with the advance of each day, there is a strong demand at outside prices. The holders of natives are generally asking 14½c, though a prominent broker of the swamp was unable to secure 13½c for an ordinary lot early in the week and subsequent to the sale of natives at 14½c. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 14@14½c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 12½@12¾c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 11½@12c.

CITY COWS, 11½@12½c.

NATIVE BULLS, 10½@11c.

CALFSKINS (see page 37).

HORSE HIDES, \$2@3.25.

SUMMARY.

There is a decidedly strong call for hides of every variety, and the branded selections are especially well sold up. There is no present indication of weakness unless it be found in the prospect of more generous kill and the inferior and constantly deteriorating quality of the offerings. Tanners who are not forced by their immediate necessities to buy are not inclined to do so under the present conditions as long-haired hides at prices which would be high for short-haired stock are not an especially attractive proposition. The Boston market is closely sold up on buffs, despite the fact that tanners are paying 11½c for buffs with pronounced reluctance. Their necessities are, however, sufficiently great to absorb the limited offerings. Business in Philadelphia is impeded by the light supplies. Prices may also be a retarding condition. The New York market is closely sold up, though there are some cows offering at outside figures, natives at 14½c and a few bulls for which 11c is said to have been declined.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, 14c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 12½c; Colorado steers, 12½c; No. 1 Texas steers, 13¼c; No. 1 native cows, 12½@12¾c; under 55 lbs., 12½@12¾c; branded cows, 12@12½c; native bulls, 11c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 11½c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 11½c; branded steers and cows, 10½@11c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 11½c; native bulls, 9½c; calfskins, for No. 1, 13@13½c; kips, for No. 1, 12@12½c; deacons, 12@12½c; slunks, 25@30c; horse hides, \$3.55@3.60; packer pelts, \$1.45@1.50; country pelts, \$1.10@1.30; packer lambs, \$1.40.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 11@11½c; New England hides, 10½@11c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 11½@12c; country cows, 10½@11c; country bulls, 9½@10c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 14@14½c; butt-branded steers, 12½@12¾c; side-branded steers, 11½@12c; city cows, 11½@12½c; native bulls, 10½@11c; horse hides, \$2@3.25.

HIDES AND SKINS IN LONDON MARKET.

The market shows a short and diminishing supply of Australian hides, and there is not,

25 Years on the market, and successfully used by leading concerns throughout this and foreign countries

*Should warrant you in accepting
of GUARANTEE to save from*

15 to 75 per cent.

BY THE USE
OF OUR...

BOILER COMPOUND.

Send Sample of Water Used for a FREE ANALYSIS.

An absolute prevention against the formation of scale, and an infallible remedy for the removing where scale has been formed.

METROPOLITAN STEAM BOILER COMPOUND CO.,

Office, 26 Court St., BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

therefore, much business done, the prices firming and ruling higher. Shaved hides and dressing hides are very inadequate to the demand, and every description brings good prices. Australian calfskins are very short in supply. They command higher rates, and are very scarce. There are practically no horsehides in the Antipodean market. Barring a few South Americans, which arrived, the bulk of the foreign imports is from Canada and the United States, there being a slight falling off in the quality of these hides.

Adhesion Fat for Driving Belts.

A German patent claim for adhesion fat for driving belts is that of a fluid fat consisting of about 60 per cent. of half saponified "oleine" (oleic acid), about 15 per cent. of vaseline oil, about 5 per cent. of castor oil, and about 20 per cent. of resin.—Hide and Leather.

UNIFORMITY OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Uniformity of weights and measures has become a commercial necessity. On account of the closeness of the margin of profit and the consequent demand for a lessened cost of the production in manufacturing generally, it has been found that the more extensive use of machines as a substitute for hand labor is highly essential, as it results in much greater accuracy with less skilled labor, thereby effecting a very large saving to the manufacturer. A few extra ounces of wheat to a barrel of flour may seem, at a first glance, but a small proportion, but when taken on an annual output, it is almost a profit.

A prominent merchant—whose leading competitor used weighing machines—discovered by recent investigations (weighing bags) that he had been giving away several tons of fertilizers every week while bagging and shipping. In another instance, it was similarly figured out that a salt manufacturer had, during his extensive business career, by over-weights, given away a sum equal to a small fortune.

This simple line of thought can be carried out on almost any kind of material, and a similar method is being practiced on account of not employing the proper means and methods, which are now available.

The correct weighing out of parcels or loads and an accurate counting of them has now come to be an essential requirement.

The New England Automatic Weighing Machine Company, of Boston, Mass., whose plant we have recently inspected, is prepared to fill all requirements.

Old methods of weighing have become obsolete, as they are too slow, and must be superseded by automatic weighing machines. This will be rapidly found out, on account of the high degree of precision, both relatively and absolutely. They are constructed on sim-

ple lines and an ordinary operator can care for them.

The plant of the New England Automatic Weighing Machine Company is thoroughly equipped with modern machinery. Being

of dollars worth of property, and from the orders they are receiving, seem to show that their position is well taken. They are making a study of the weighing of material and making a specialty of the same. Specialism



AUTOMATIC WEIGHING AND BAGGING MACHINE.
"GRAVITY FEED." UPRIGHT.

protected by some 300 patents, they are certainly in condition to give the best possible service. They appreciate fully that the intelligent portion of the community want the best, where they are weighing out thousands

seems to be the order of the day. If your eyesight is defective, you do not go to a blacksmith to have it remedied. The New England company is certainly in a position to give the best possible service.

TINNOL, A Paste that Sticks.

No Discoloring of Labels.
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FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.
IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

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Beef Extract

Is a staple household article and sells just as well in markets as in grocery and drug stores. Butchers will find it profitable to handle Swift's Beef Extract, because its quality is always the finest.

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Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

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Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, cor. West and Bloomfield Sts.
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and 11th Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 W. 39th Street
Westchester Ave. Market, 769-771 Westchester Ave.

East Side Slaughter House } 1st Avenue bet. 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and 12th Avenue
11th Avenue Market, 11th Ave. bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot E. 31st Street
Centre Market, cor. Grand and Centre Streets.
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 W. 39th Street
West Side Market }

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 N. Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue.
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, cor. Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street.

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Central Office

Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

New York City

Swift and Company, Jersey City

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

**Beef and Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and General Provision
Dealers for Export and Local Trade**

Packing Houses, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.

Interesting Trade Evidence.

(Continued from Last Week.)

The committee again met at the appointed time, November 15, the first witness called being Alderman Dale, a director of Messrs. Robert Clear & Co., Ltd., and representing the Cork Butter Exporters' Association. He said he had had about forty years' experience with the Irish butter trade, during which time it had undergone considerable changes. Generally speaking, the very heavily salted butters were things of the past, and people now wanted butter that did not contain so much salt. The use of preservatives, the chief ingredient of which was boracic acid, had been substituted for that of salt, the quantity employed of which had been gradually getting less and less, while the demand for mild-cured butters had developed steadily. The preservative was mixed with the salt, and then finally blended with the butter, and being of good quality it was very soluble and blended completely with the butter. If the use of preservatives was discontinued it would seriously interfere with the keeping properties of the butter, and it would necessitate more salt being used than was the case at present. Irish butter would not keep any very great length of time without preservative now that it was not so heavily salted. He did not think they had ever any complaint from their customers. He was aware that the use of preservatives was prohibited in Denmark, but Danish butter was different in its texture from Irish butter, and possessed better keeping qualities. It was said that Danish butter contained less water than Irish. The Irish farmers had been very backward in adopting improved methods for making butter, and the Danish farmers having adopted those improved methods had secured a very large amount of trade for their butters, and Irish farmers were now trying to regain the ground they had lost. He did not think the Irish slightly salted butter would keep for twenty-four hours without deteriorating unless it contained some sort of preservative. Danish butter hardly came under the head of slightly salted butter. Nothing less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of ordinary trade preservatives would be of any use; his firm generally used about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. all the year around. Danish butter generally went into consumption very quickly, and was sold mostly to arrive. The average amount of water in Irish butter was about 12 to 13 per cent., but that depended very much on the state of the weather, the state of the cattle and the food they got. He had known it to contain as much as 20 to 22 per cent., and as low as 10 per cent. Coloring matter was used to a certain extent, but it was only in the winter that it was rendered necessary. Uniformity of coloring he considered desirable, and in the coloring matter they used saffron was the chief component.

Mr. Shanahan, of Messrs. Edward Shanahan & Sons, and managing director of the Cork & Kerry Creamery Company, and also representing the Cork Butter Exporters' Association, said $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of boracic acid ought to be used. Originally he used boracic acid only, but he had latterly used preservatives of which boracic acid formed the chief part, as he found them more soluble. They applied the preservative on the butter itself, and put salt on the top of it. To prohibit the use of preservatives would, in his opinion, tend to lower the value of butter, and be the means of throwing a lot of bad stuff on the market. Danish butter, he thought, would keep better than Irish because of the better food of the cattle and the nature of the ground they fed on. Irish butter could be kept much better with the preservative than without it, and if its use was prohibited it would be injurious to the farmer, for at present with the use of

the preservative merchants were able to keep it in cold storage, and thus not flood the market. He had known salted butter keep for three weeks without any preservative, but on the other hand he had known butters which would not keep a week, and he could not rely on all his butters keeping a week. If a retailer found Danish butter going bad the addition of a preservative would not stop it. The Danish system was the creamery system, and they had Danes even in Ireland establishing creameries there. They used very small quantities of Danish coloring to color their butters. Even if the improved methods of Denmark were used in Ireland they would still need a preservative for Irish butter.

(Continued next week.)

Bids for City Supplies.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Department of Public Charities, foot of East 26th street, New York city, until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday next, Dec. 14. Bids are asked for on the following articles: Eight thousand dozen eggs, fresh, new laid; 900 lbs. leaf lard, strictly pure, kettle rendered (no compound or adulterated lard will be accepted); 4,000 lbs. sal soda, in strong barrels; 3,000 lbs. bacon, good quality; 4,000 lbs. hams, fresh smoked, sound, sugar cured, not to weigh more than 15 lbs. each; 110 barrels pork, extra prime, new, 1898 or 1899, in 200-lb. barrels; 250 smoked beef, knuckle pieces; 500 lbs. smoked tongues, prime quality, city cured, average 6 pounds; 200 lbs. sausage, bologna, good quality, fresh smoked; 40 barrels mackerel, No. 2, new, good quality, 1898 or 1899, large, in large 200-lb. barrels; 34,000 lbs. hake, salt, fresh pickled, 2 to 4 lbs.; 31,000 lbs. butter, best quality; 500 lbs. cheese, factory, full cream, State brand; 20 dozen canned chicken soup, as per sample; 34 dozen canned ox tail soup, as per sample; canned goods to be delivered strictly in accordance with samples. No inferior quality will be accepted.

Electric light supply for year 1900, for Kings County Hospital, Administration Buildings, Nurses' Homes, Infants' Hospitals, stable, storehouse, Consumptives' Home, and all other buildings that are now wired for electric lighting purposes.

Electric light supply for male and female almshouses and Idiots' Pavilion, when wired.

SOAP.

The bidder is to name price on each item in this class, otherwise the bid will be declared informal. Thirty-five boxes Ivory soap, toilet size; 3 dozen Buchanan's carbolic toilet soap; 10 lbs. shaving soap, Williams', in cakes; 10 boxes harness soap, Miller's, as per sample; 3,500 lbs. soap, the Friedman-Dorscher, or brand equal in quality, pure laundry, in boxes, bidder to submit sample; 6,000 lbs. soap, hard, Colgate's mahogany, or brand equal in quality, in 1-lb. lumps, in boxes, bidder to submit sample; 25,000 lbs. soap, chip, Colgate; 250 lbs. soap, castile, white, Conti & Co., Leghorn.

BEEF AND MUTTON.

Bidder to name price on each item in this class, otherwise bid will be declared informal: One hundred and sixty-five thousand lbs. beef; 27,000 lbs. mutton; 2,000 lbs. veal, in carcass or halves; 5,700 lbs. fresh pork, in carcass or halves, 1,200 lbs. beef liver, fresh. Beef to be delivered at the storehouse of the County Building, Flatbush, from time to time as required and after being weighed, taken to the several institutions, as directed. All deliveries to be in quarters, in the proportion of two (2) forequarters to one (1) hindquarter and to be of good quality steer beef. The forequarter to weigh not less than 150 lbs. nor more than 200, the hindquarters not less than 130 lbs. nor more than 170 lbs.

Mutton (lights and livers excluded) to be delivered by the carcass. Mutton to weigh not less than 35 nor more than 70 lbs. when dressed and ready for delivery.

All the meats to be in good merchantable condition, fresh killed at the time of delivery, and to be from animals in good keeping and fit to slaughter.

POULTRY.

Bidder to name price on each item in this class, otherwise bid will be declared informal: Five thousand lbs. chickens, fresh, young, dressed, first quality; 3,000 lbs. turkeys, fresh, young, dressed, first quality, weighing not less than 6 lbs. each; 500 lbs. ducks. Poultry to be delivered as required.

FRESH FISH AND CLAMS.

Bidder to name price on each item in this class, otherwise bid will be declared informal: One thousand two hundred lbs. codfish, 700 lbs. halibut, 800 lbs. smelts, 800 lbs. shad (with roe) in season, 900 lbs. bluefish, 700 lbs. weakfish, 1,000 lbs. whitefish, 25,000 hard clams, large, to be delivered freshly opened, in prime order, with liquor, in weekly quantities, as directed; 10,000 box oysters, in shell, large, fresh, to be delivered as ordered; 200 quarts scallops. All of the above fish to be of the best quality of the kind specified, and in the best merchantable order at the time of delivery, cleaned and dressed. The substitution of one kind of fish for another will not, under any circumstances, be allowed.

No bonds or deposit required on bids under \$1,000.

No empty packages are to be returned to bidders or contractors except such as are designated in the specifications.

Bidders will state the price for each article, by which the bids are tested.

The form of the contract, including specifications, and showing the manner of payment, can be obtained at the office of the Department, Nos. 126 and 128 Livingston street, Brooklyn, and bidders are cautioned to examine each and all of its provisions carefully, as the Board of Public Charities will insist upon its absolute enforcement in every particular.

John W. Keller, President,
Adolph Simis, Jr., Commissioner,
James Feeny, Commissioner,
Department of Public Charities.

SHEEP KEEP AND BEEF SHORT IN LONDON.

Sheep keep is very short this winter, and they will require a good deal of dry food to enable them to get through. The pastures, too, are much barer than usual, and will not render so much assistance. The haystacks have been gone into much further at this time of year than usual, cattle almost all having to be foddered for a long time past.

There has been more trade for the best beef in consequence of there being so little of it, while half-fat animals have been in little demand, so many of this class coming to market. Mutton trade has been very slack, except for the choicest quality. Store stock of all descriptions have been a very bad trade, at very low prices. The corn trade has gone all to pieces, both barley and wheat, whilst cakes and feeding-stuffs have become dearer.—Mark Lane Express, London.

PEA-FED BACON.

The pea-fed bacon of Canada is dry-cured, does not lose its weight; it is bred from the best types of Yorkshire and Berkshire boars; the appearance of the meat is very acceptable, and its flavor is delicious, mild, appetizing and fragrant. Thus cured and thus bred, the Canadian pea-fed product seems to have hit the taste of the British market to a large extent.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

TALLOW.—The firmer temper indicated in our previous review has developed since then to an advance and the market at this writing is 4½¢ bid for city in hogsheds, while the melters have become very cautious over offerings, and want at least ½¢ more than that, while some of them are practically out of the market and believe that 5¢ will be easily reached. There is not much city made to be had for deliveries this month, and where moderate quantities are held the melters are noway concerned over it, and have marked confidence in the future of the market. Everything points to the conclusion that England must have the tallow from this country, and that the longer it holds off the more urgent will be its requirements. The Continent as well wants it more urgently than it has indicated by any display of orders upon this market. When the English markets were easy a little while since, whether for effect or otherwise, the Continent sent its orders there, while it got enough of the product to tide along with for a little while. This accounted for the then prevailing inaction of the Continental consuming sources upon the supplies offered in this country. But as we then remarked it was as broad as it was long, and in the quantity the Continent consumers were taking from the English markets, by that much additional England would have to resupply from this country, as it would not be able to depend upon Australia for average shipments. The prospects of supplies from Australia are hardly better for the coming year than for the season just closing, while if the markets all around in this country are taking on a confident tone at this time of the year, when home trade demands are usually small, they certainly have encouraging features. It seems singular, by contrast with its late exhibition of demand, to find so complete a change in the sentiment of England over buying as indicated in the London auction sale on Wednesday, where 1,500 casks were sold out of 1,800 casks offered, and where the market was 6d higher. It was before the receipt of this report of the London sale that the melters were asking 5¢ for city in hogsheds, and they were, of

course, even stouter in their opinion over the price being reached afterwards. A small sale of city in tierces was made up to 5¼¢, but this, of course, is not a quotable price for large lots, although it is very doubtful if a large lot could be had for less money. If exporters were ready to pay the outside price demanded by melters they would have to, in the event of their desiring large lots, negotiate for deliveries in the latter part of this month or later. It will probably be an export market until the first or second week in January; by that time the home trade usually gets to work, while if exporters are in at that time they would have the competition from the home trade. It is the understanding of shippers that the present time is of more advantage to them in negotiating, and which has partly prompted them overbidding at this period of the year, approaching the holidays, when they are usually indifferent over fresh buying except under more than ordinary conditions. The melters in the country have not been forwarding supplies at all freely, hav-

ing confidence in the future of the market, and their supplies here have been closely taken up at a firmer line of prices. Sales of 300,000 pounds at 4½¢@5¢, as to quality. On Monday there was a sale of 50 hogsheds city at 4½¢. On Tuesday, for city in hogsheds, 4½¢ was bid and 5¢ asked. On Wednesday 4½¢ was bid and 5¢ asked, and a sale rumored of 50 hogsheds at 4½¢. The close of the market to Friday night will be found further along.

City edible tallow has sold here at 5¼¢ for export, but is very scarce, and at the close is somewhat nominal and would probably bring more money. The Western markets are all becoming stronger, after the English advices and in sympathy with the sentiment here, although they are not active. At Chicago, prime packers, in tank cars, 5¢ bid, and quoted in packages at 5¼¢; No. 1 do. at 4½¢, No. 2 do. at 4¼¢, city renderers at 4½¢@4¾¢, prime country at 4¼¢@4½¢, No. 2 do. at 4½¢@4¾¢.

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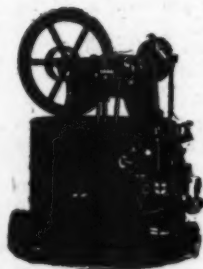
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WELCH, HOLME & CLARK Co.,

**Best Quality Saponified Red Oil
and all Soap Materials.**

RECEIVERS OF TALLOW AND GREASE.
PROMPT RETURNS.

383 West Street, New York.

On Thursday in New York, up to the present writing, 4½¢ would be paid for city in hogsheads, while 5¢ is asked. It appears that the rumored sale of the day before at 4½¢ has no foundation in fact. Unless a sale occurs before night the contract deliveries to the home trade will have to go in at 4½¢, as the basis of the last sale. The latest market, to Friday night, will be found on page 42. It would be possible to buy for December delivery about 1,000 hogsheads city, as covering all offerings from melters' hands.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market before the close of last week settled to 6¼¢. The inside price brought export orders, and these followed a small advance from that almost immediately made. There was also increased inquiry from the local refiners. Thus the accumulations that had been made here were pretty well taken up and the market advanced and is now very strong, with 7¼¢ bid. Altogether 500,000 pounds have been taken at 6¼¢@7¢, and afterwards 50,000 pounds sold at 7¼¢. At Chicago quoted at 6¼¢, with 250,000 pounds sold at 6¼¢.

LARD STEARINE.—Small lots only are arriving, while the tone of the market is perhaps more in the seller's favor, with a trifle more demand. About 6½¢ is quoted.

GREASE.—The position is gathering strength. It is influenced chiefly by the

stronger tallow market rather than from materially increased demands, since the local pressers do not care to buy extensively just now, approaching a new year. However, there is some business from the home trade which shows firmer prices, while exporters are making better bids. "A" white quoted at 4½¢, "B" white at 4½¢, yellow at 3¼¢@4½¢, brown at 3¼¢@3½¢, and bone and house at 4¼¢@4½¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—It is more difficult to buy except at some advance in prices. A little export demand has shown this. The offerings are not large, despite the quiet trading for some time. White quoted at 5¢, and yellow at 4¼¢@4 13-16¢.

CORN OIL.—The situation of the market rather favors sellers, as exporters are steady buyers and the productions do not accumulate materially. Quoted at \$4.40@4.75 for large and small lots, the inside price for future deliveries.

LARD OIL.—There has been more done this week as the manufacturers have been stimulated over buying by the higher lard market. The cost of the oil is a little more this week—½¢@1¢ gallon advance. Where the

lower grades of oils have had most attention, this week has shown a better sale for prime oils. The distributors have been taking larger lots. Quoted at 43¢@45¢.

(For Friday's closings, see Page 42.)

WHERE CANAL BOATS RIDE ON CARS.

No railroad in the United States offers as fine an opportunity for study of the old canal systems of the East as the Lackawanna Railroad. For miles its track follows the old Morris and Essex canal, built before the railroad was dreamed of, for the purpose of bringing coal from the mountains to the great city of New York. A canal in a mountainous region is a thing of wonder, and the traveler has numerous opportunities of viewing the curious machinery by which the canal boats are drawn up the hills on railroads to strike the canal at a new level, or lowered from the canal from a higher level, to continue further down the mountain. This old canal, though grass-covered and bordered by the most magnificent shrubbery, is still used, and the traveler sees from time to time one of the old boats moving slowly through the limpid waters, with sleepy mules for motive power. ***

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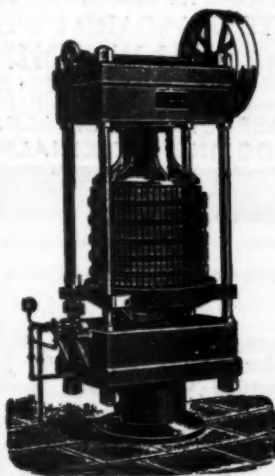
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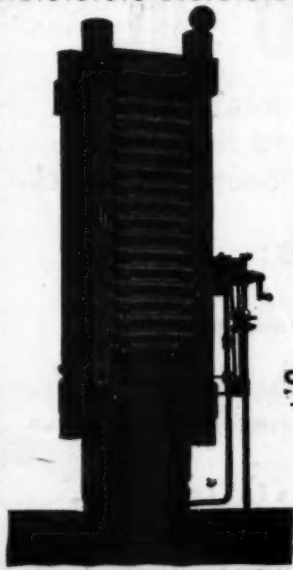
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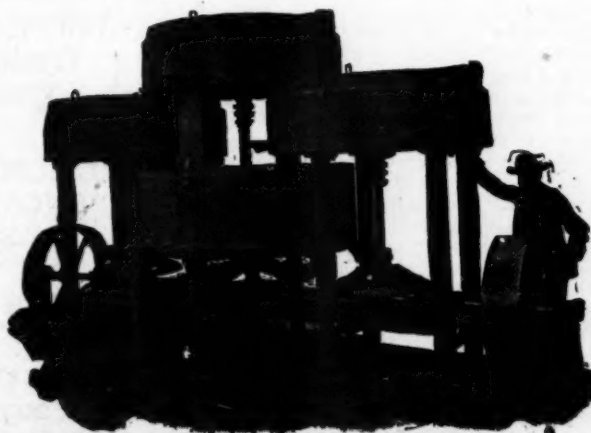
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and the Very Best.



THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.



SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

HIGHER MARKET AGAIN—THE STATISTICAL POSITION SOUTH NO WAY IMPROVED—FOREIGN MARKETS BEGINNING TO TAKE HOLD.

While cottonseed oil has essentially stood apart from the usual influence from a varying lard market all through the season thus far, yet it cannot be denied that if the lard market had had a tone encouraging for a higher line of prices that the oil would have been additionally affected in its upward tendency. Therefore, that there had been this week a better lard market has tended somewhat to fasten any increasingly buoyant opinions that are held over the cotton oil. But there is no question but that all of the statistical and other features pertaining directly to cotton oil, and which we have reviewed from time to time as they were developed, are this week standing forward in an even more marked way, while they are impressing more generally trade buyers that they are likely to be of a permanent order and that the straw that they had clung to of "cheaper oil as the season advanced," was more a hope than an expected realization. Even exporters who had got cheap oil early in the season in considerable quantities, and had been able to tide along with it, while they have some little of it to come to them through this month and January, are now feeling that they will not be able to get a more favorable market, while as they will need large quantities of the oil before the season is much further advanced, are gradually getting their views to the new order of affairs. However, the direct demand from exporters is not as yet at all vigorous, although occasional sales take place to them that show full advanced rates. Rather the demand for these foreign markets is more from people who had sold ahead for December deliveries at, of course, a lower price than that current, and are now buying in the oil to make their deliveries. Some of the mills as well, when they were able to get the seed upon a lower plane of values, and particularly at the blush of the season when the prices of the oil were higher than last year, although much lower than those current, thought it a good opportunity to sell ahead, and did so to the Western consumers, as well as to exporters, and their surplus oil to some little extent is going out on these contracts. This latter feature is now spoken of more to show that there is not so much oil to sell South as some people would be led to suppose from the fact of the for some time, latterly, indifferent selling of the mills. Indeed, in connection with the necessity of these contract deliveries and the alarm that has been taken by some of the consumers over the recent advancing tendency, with the consequent picking up of the oil wherever offered, leaves a supply at the mills not at all burdensome, and which can easily be held until the proper prices are secured for it to conform to the cost of production. We mentioned in our last review that exporters were getting ready to buy tallow, and that its market was becoming stronger; since then their desire to buy has advanced the price of the beef fat product at least $\frac{1}{8}$ c, while up to 5c is asked for city in hogsheds

and $\frac{5}{8}$ c, packages free. While the strength for it, with the necessities on the probable for some months moderate shipments of it from Australia, and the less than usual supply held at all foreign markets, points to an influence upon and the additional wants of the soap trade for cotton oil. Cotton oil is being used much more extensively even around its producing sections for the make of the manu-

factured goods, as aside from the well up to last season consumption of it at all Western and European markets, and while the cotton oil markets are not especially active just now at any section, and more from the unwillingness to sell, yet the fact remains that the consumption of the oil is as large now as at this time last year, but that the manufacturers here and in Europe are in a good degree supplied from their contract deliveries. There is another point about the cotton oil position this year which should not be lost sight of, and that is in the fact that with the last year's large production of oil there was an accumulation of some consequence carried over from the previous year, while this season entered upon rather bare markets everywhere, despite last year's enor-

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mous production, while a reduced production this year not only has to provide for demands quite as large as last year, but the situation will miss as well the usual material surplus carried over from previous season; the close of this year, therefore, may find an unimportant accumulation, while it looks as though productions would be closely used right along. While we have thought that the late market for cotton oil, say after January, was more uncertain than the nearer deliveries, and that the course of the lard market would have more to do with it than it has had thus far this season, yet it would seem from the present outlook of productions and the well-known wants of Europe and this country on the deficient seed and olive crops abroad, the strong outlook for tallow and the necessities of the soap trade in every direction, that the course of the lard market may not be of as much consideration as usual. It is quite certain that cottonseed oil will be decidedly better marketable property all through this year than in last season, and the question is only whether some of the high prices which may obtain this month will be fully held on later deliveries. The feeling on the part of some of the dealers that seed may come out more freely next month depends a good deal as to whether the cotton crop is likely to reach some estimates of 10,000,000 bales; if the movement by that time indicates a crop of that extent the staple would probably be lower in price, and the planters would hardly be as enthusiastic over more extensive planting as at present; their needs of seed, therefore, would be less liberal; but just now there is a very marked indisposition to sell the seed, on the needs for fertilizing and planting, and particularly the former, in consideration of its being as cheap as any other fertilizer, even at its comparatively high prices, and

by reason of the recently sharply advanced prices for all fertilizers. But if seed is to come forward late in the season much more freely there would be meant only a larger production of off grade oil. However, we do not think there is anything as yet in sight to warrant expectations of a decidedly liberal marketing of seed at any time, and that where opinions are held of a contrary order that they have more the wish than the belief. All edible oils are not only urgently wanted for consumption by Europe, for reasons that have been given, but the soap, olive oil and other channels of consumption, which could use at least a little lower grade than prime oil, are compelled to take as well the better class of goods, in the scarcity of the off grade oil. Up to this writing cotton oil is 1c higher than last week on sales; that is, prime yellow in New York has been sold for December delivery at 32½c, while January is at 32@32½c. At the mills, after considerable sales of crude in tanks, at 22½@24c, the 24c price is bid to the Atlantic coast sections, and at least 25c asked. Sales in New York, 3,000 bbls. prime yellow, December delivery, at 32@32½c; 2,000 bbls. do., for January delivery, at 32c; crude in bbls. at 27@28c, winter yellow at 36@36½c. At the mills, sales of 25 tanks crude, in the near Atlantic sections, at 23@24c; 20 tanks in the Valley at 23½@24c. Later.—The tone is even stronger; 25c is bid to the mills for crude in tanks by consumers outside of New York, and more money is, as a rule, asked. Sale of 3 tanks at 25c, and at certain points in the Atlantic section 25½c paid. In New York there have been sales of 2,000 barrels choice yellow at equal to 33c.

(For Friday's closings, see Page 42.)

Read The National Provisioner.

Oleomargarine in Jersey.

State Dairy Commissioner Maguire, of New Jersey, in his annual report says that much oleomargarine is sold in the Garden State as butter and that New Jersey is the central shipping point for it to New York and Pennsylvania, Camden and Jersey City being the main depots. Commissioner Maguire says:

"We have had a very busy year chasing after oleomargarine dealers. Under the oleomargarine law there was a total of 959 samples collected and analyzed, 898 of which were bought in the open market for butter. Of these, fifty samples were proven to be oleomargarine and 848 were pure butter. Sixty-one samples were bought as oleomargarine and were found to be properly and legally marked and labelled, as were the tubs from which they were sold. Forty suits were commenced during the year for the illicit sale of oleomargarine and twenty-six cases are still pending. A total of \$1,800 has been turned into the State treasury for fines collected."

Col. J. W. Allison, president of the Ennis (Tex.) Cotton Oil Company, has recently returned from Europe. His son, Andrew Allison, will leave for Europe soon to superintend the erection of a system of oil mills in the various cities of Europe.

The large tannery of Fred Beck, at Spring Creek, near Corry, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about \$12,000. The proprietor will rebuild the tannery at once.

The Bartlett Oil Mill Company, of Bartlett, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Twenty-five thousand dollars will be invested in a cotton oil mill in Dublin, Ga.

PERRY MOSES,
President.

HORACE HARBY,
Vice-President.

A. C. PHELPS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

C. C. FISHBURNE,
Assistant Secretary.

Atlantic Cotton Oil Company,

Special Brands of Oil:

"Carolina" Butter Oil

"Palmetto" Choice Summer Yellow

"Atlantic" Prime Summer Yellow

MANUFACTURERS, REFINERS
AND EXPORTERS OF

MILLS AT Sumter, S. C.
Bennettsville, S. C., and
Gibson, N. C.

Cottonseed Products

GENERAL OFFICE: Sumter, So. Ca., U. S. A.

Cable Address, "LUCILE."

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Do
you know that with
CLING-SURFACE you can run your
belts slack with no slipping, increase the power and
preserve your belts? Many of your com-
petitors are using **CLING-
SURFACE.**

CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO.,
190-196 Virginia Street, BUFFALO, N.Y.
Boston Branch, 170 Summer St. Chicago Branch, 225 Dearborn St.

THE SALMON CANNING INDUSTRY.

(From *The Canadian Grocer*.)

There may be industries in Canada which are more important than the salmon canning industry of British Columbia, but there is scarcely one that is more interesting, taking everything into consideration.

Something like \$6,000,000 are invested in it, and during the short period that the season lasts, \$3,000,000 on an average are paid out while the value of the canned salmon exported in 1898 was nearly \$3,500,000.

It is about twenty-seven years since the salmon canning industry was inaugurated in British Columbia.

There are now in British Columbia sixty-seven canneries. The most of them are on the Fraser river, but quite a few are on the Naas and Skeena rivers, Lowe Inlet, Rivers Inlet, and Clayoquot, Alert, and English

their parent river, there to deposit their spawn.

The old fish, after having run the gauntlet of fishermen, traps and nets, as well as the natural enemies which prey upon them in the waters of the sea, lose no time in ascending the river, and the Fraser has been known, in times previous to the establishment of so many canneries, to have been packed from bank to bank of its great width with myriads of salmon breasting its strong current and making their way hundreds of miles to the upper waters of the river and its tributaries, where instinct tells them to deposit their spawn. Over rocks, up rapids that would seem impassable, through shallows, between boulders, under fallen logs, they make their way with almost feverish haste and undaunted energy, until at last, worn and battered, their beauty gone, their flesh no longer firm, pink and plump, but skeletons of the beautiful fish which first arrived

NORTHERN LIMIT OF THE SALMON.

Prof. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa, says that just as the lobster has its northern limit so the salmon appear to cease as the rivers of the Arctic Circle are approached. "There is," he says, "a common opinion even amongst fur-hunters and traders that salmon inhabit some of the rivers pouring into Hudson Bay, but long conversations with residents of Fort Churchill, Chesterfield Inlet, etc., who have lived upon the various rivers in question, have shown rather that the large salmon-like fish captured for food have been enormous sea trout, or species of *Salvelinus* allied to the great lake trout and not the true salmon. The true salmon appears to cease north of Hamilton Inlet, and is probably not found in the rivers of the district of Ungava."

SOME VARIETIES OF SALMON.

The sockeyes ascend the British Columbian rivers in countless myriads during July and



Courtesy of "The Canadian Grocer."

UNLOADING SALMON AT A PACIFIC COAST CANNERY.

Bays. According to The Province, Vancouver, four new canneries were built this year, namely, The Scottish-Canadian, owned by local and Scotch capital; the Albion, on Albion Island, owned principally by Nova Scotian capital; the Greenwood, at New Westminster, owned by local men, and the Acme, at Eburne, owned by Cassidy & Co. The Scottish-Canadian is the largest cannery in the world, having a floor space, practically continuous, of one acre, and altogether under one roof.

THE SALMON RUN.

What is known as the salmon run, the term that is applied when the fish are heading for the rivers up which they go to spawn, begins about the middle of June. This run lasts about six weeks, and at times the rivers are full of fish hurrying to the headwaters. At such time the fish are plainly visible to the eye.

The salmon, coming so mysteriously as they do from a long sojourn in an unknown part of the ocean, are evidently impelled by strong instinct at the period of maturity to return to

off the mouth of the river, with almost pathetic instinct they fulfil the payment of their tribute to Nature, and, dying, leave the seed of another generation of fish to follow the same unceasing, unvarying round. Of the vast numbers of salmon ascending the Fraser and its tributaries, it is decreed by inexorable Nature that the great majority of them shall not return. Their bodies lie putrid and decaying on the banks or are washed down the stream for weeks after. Late in the fall the young fry hatched from the spawn begin to make their way to the sea, and rough and unpleasant as is the last journey of the life of a salmon, the first few months are equally full of danger, for many enemies beset the path of the young fry on their way down the river and until they disappear in the ocean. What happens to the young salmon in the growing time, between his disappearance after he reaches the sea from the river and until he arrives at the mouth of the same river three and a half years later, a fully-matured fish, remains an inscrutable mystery, which gives rise to much interesting speculation.

August, or even later, and they are followed by another small species, the humpback salmon. The humpback is a shapely fish on entering the estuaries. Its weight is two to five pounds, and, like other species, the male becomes curiously malformed. The flesh of the humpback is white. The coho or silver salmon is an elegantly formed and a superior fish. The pink tint of its flesh is somewhat pale. Ten to 15 pounds is the usual weight, though they grow to 20 or 30 pounds. They run very late. The main run does not come in until October.

A 36-pound salmon will deposit 30,000 eggs. The ripe eggs are deposited in batches, and in 150 days, under a temperature of 34 to 36 degrees, the young embryo has been developed and is ready to emerge. Salmon cease to feed and their digestive organs become non-efficient after entering fresh water. Salmon spawn annually, though some spawn biennially, or in alternate years. The principal run is at night. The fish are then caught and delivered to the canneries in the morning when the canning process absorbs them.

CANNING THE FISH.

The only handwork is in cleaning the fish. The steam-cooking tanks, automatic toppers, wipers and soldering machines finish the process. The cans simply travel automatically along an endless chain of stages to be dropped into stock to be sorted, tested, counted and packed in cases for shipment. Expert operators receive the fish on a bench from the fishing smack at the factory door. With rapid movement the knife is plunged into the neck, a circle is described below the eyes. That suffices to cut off the head. The keen blade passes along the belly of the fish and to its tail. While this is being served in the same way as the head, the operator is removing with the other hand the contents of the fish. So expert are these operators that four or five of them are able to keep a large factory going with the fish they prepare for the canners. It takes, on an average, a dozen salmon for a case of four dozen one-pound tins.

Large Salmon Pack.

The 1899 pack of Puget Sound salmon is 871,500 cases as against a total of 355,000 cases for 1898. The increase is larger than it would otherwise be from the fact that no humpbacks were packed in 1898, as these fish run only every other year, while in 1899 245,400 cases of them were put up. But making this allowance for the humpbacked salmon, the increase is still 271,000 cases.

* Pork had a fall on Sunday. A train of fourteen refrigerator cars, containing salt pork for the British army in South Africa, was wrecked near Kenilworth, Ill. The cars were demolished, but it was believed that the bulk of the pork could be saved.

Answers to Correspondents.

F. A. B., CHICAGO.—Your letter of December 4 is anonymous. If you will send us your name and address, not for publication, your query in regard to "pinholed" sausages will receive our attention.

SAUSAGEMAKER.—1. We can furnish you with the genuine formula or recipe for the Deerfoot sausage upon request. 2. Our book upon the manufacture of sausages contains over a hundred recipes for sausages, including both the fancy and common kinds. The amount of the information in it, without the recipes, is worth to any sausage-maker or butcher many times the price.

FARMER-EYRE, PA.—1. Yes; it can be ascertained by chemical analysis whether or not a condensed milk has been made from pure skimmed milk and whether an addition of foreign fat has been made. 2. Condensing milk reduces its volume to about one-fourth of the original. 3. Corn starch is sometimes added to the cheap brands for cheapening purposes.

Exports of Oysters.

Exports of oysters to the European market during the week ending December 2 were 3,100 barrels against 2,431 for the previous week. The shipments so far this season amount to over 31,000 barrels against 27,000 last year. The London and Liverpool markets are beginning to show more activity owing to the shortage of supply of native stock and decreased shipments from France and Portugal.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Nov. 29—	1899.	1898.
Chicago	690,000	840,000
Kansas City	250,000	290,000
Omaha	190,000	175,000
St. Louis	140,000	160,000
Indianapolis	103,500	117,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	30,000	34,000
Cudahy, Wis.	50,000	47,000
Cincinnati	65,000	81,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	103,000	102,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	61,000	56,000
Cedar Rapids	17,300	27,000
Sioux City, Ia.	47,000	36,000
St. Paul, Minn.	37,000	30,000
Louisville, Ky.	38,000	50,000
Cleveland, O.	40,000	38,000
Wichita, Kan.	19,000	15,000
Nebraska City, Neb. .	16,000	21,000
Marshalltown, Ia.	9,400	9,500
Bloomington, Ill.	9,000	8,400
Clinton, Ia.	3,600	2,800
Above and all other....	2,035,000	2,245,000
	—Price Current.	

Import Trade of Parana.

The import trade of the State of Parana, Brazil, S. A., is almost exclusively in the hands of the Germans. In 1897 there were imported large quantities of dried beef and tongues from Rio Grande do Sul, Argentine, and Uruguay, and canned goods and preserves from Germany, either direct or through dealers in Rio.

Only a comparatively small part of the State of Parana is under the influence of civilization. Among the few industries represented are twelve barrel factories, some little soapmaking shops and a few tanneries.

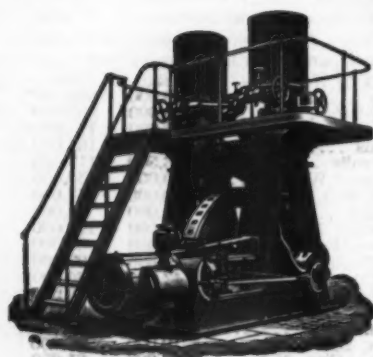
BELL'S THREE X SAUSAGE DRESSING

is catching on like hot cakes with raisins in 'em. It is the delight of the sausage maker. The sales are climbing right up. A small order is but the initiation of large and continuous orders. It isn't a new thing. It's Bell's reliable Sausage Dressing, advanced to the highest state of perfection. It is the greatest relief to the sausage maker to date, because it is a complete dressing in itself. Nothing else is required for the correct flavoring and proper preservation of the sausage. We want you to get at least a sample package. It will open your eyes to see how it works, how it flavors and how the public will quickly notice the improvement in your sausages. It is the

19th CENTURY SAUSAGE TRIUMPH!

WE GUARANTEE Bell's will make the finest flavored sausages ever known. It will do that uniformly. It will flavor every sausage alike. It is positively the greatest dressing triumph to date. Send fifteen 2-cent stamps for 60-cent 6-lb. package. If it doesn't prove satisfactory return at our expense and the amount will be passed to your credit. Or, if you prefer, any wholesale grocer will fill your order, or we'll gladly send you price list and discounts on quantities. Let the requests roll in!

THE WILLIAM G. BELL COMPANY, (Established 1861. Incorporated 1891.) BOSTON, MASS.



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ESTABLISHED 1853.
INCORPORATED 1895.

Capital, - \$1,000,000.

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Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular or Red Book, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Catalog. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES.

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STEAM BOILERS. TANKS. AMMONIA VALVES. FLANGES and FITTINGS.

**Frick Company, WAYNESBORO,
ENGINEERS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.**

THE VACUUM REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.

W. J. FRANCKE, Consulting Engineer,

Contractors, Engineers, Founders.

**BUILDERS OF REFRIGERATING
and ICE MAKING MACHINERY**

**WE CONTRACT FOR THE EQUIP-
MENT OF COMPLETE PLANTS**

THE VACUUM REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.,

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., U. S. A.

JOHN R. ROWAND,

MANUFACTURER OF

CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated

For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.

REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand,

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized
Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.

Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and
Cold Storage Co.

BULLOCK MOTORS.

SEND FOR BULLETIN 1122 & 1123
BULLOCK ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Four Thousand Machines in Use.

From behind the bars of a substantial snow-covered cage, standing like a sentinel on guard, with jaws distended and with eyes alert, a sturdy wolf looks out upon the mammoth plant of a leading industry. This picture is aptly called "Home of the Wolf." It is the frontispiece of an attractive contribution to trade literature by the Fred W. Wolf Company, of Chicago, engineers and architects, and manufacturers of the famous Linde ice-making and refrigerating machines. The massive home of the wolf typifies the reliability and substantialness of the firm itself. The alert look in the eye of the wolf represents the alertness of the firm itself as up-to-date business people.

In this booklet of 84 pages is given a classified list by countries of the users of the Linde machines and refrigerating machinery. It may truthfully be said that the sun never sets on the Linde machines. They are in use in the far north, the far south, the far east and the far west. Among the countries using them are the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, South America, Cuba, Germany (an especially large trade here), Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Iceland (for storing sea fish), Servia, Bulgaria, Spain, Portugal, Austria, France, Italy, Russia, Denmark, Greece, Korfu Island, England, Scotland, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, East India, Malta, China, Japan Philippine Islands and Ceylon.

The arrangement of the list is such that it is easy to find in what countries the Linde machines are in use, who are using them and for what purposes they are used, giving the ca-

capacity of each and every machine operated in tons refrigeration for 24 hours of continuous running.

The list very clearly demonstrates the popularity the Linde machine enjoys, there being in use at present very nearly 4,000 of these machines in almost every part of the world.

The Fred W. Wolf Company will send a copy of this handsome and instructive booklet to those interested.

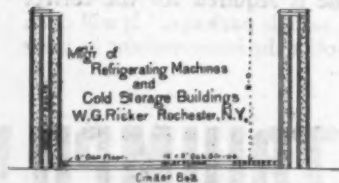
ICE MACHINE COMPANY WINS.

The York Manufacturing Company, of York, Pa., in the suit brought against it by the Schenley Park Amusement Company, of the same city, has won. The claim of the plaintiff was that the ice machine sold it by the defendant company was defective. The court ruled otherwise. This decision in favor of the York Company was expected. The machines manufactured by this company are among the best in the market.

MR. ALLERTON DINES CATTLE MEN.

Samuel W. Allerton, the large cattle exporter, of Chicago, gave a dinner last week in Pittsburg, Pa., to over 200 cattle buyers and cattle dealers. These gentlemen had all been in attendance at the big cattle show. This was the first show of its kind ever held in Pittsburg and it was attended by hundreds of expert cattle and ranchmen from all parts of the country. The show was a big success and reflects credit on Superintendent O'Donnell for his clever management.

* Nelson Morris & Co. will have extensive alterations made to their provision house at 7 North Water street, Philadelphia.



Designs Made and Estimates Given.

Also ELEVATORS,

**Hand and Power,
Freight and Passenger.**

W. G. RICKER,

19 Montrose St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Read The National Provisioner.

Ice and Refrigeration

—Mr. Miller, of Montgomery, Ala., was in Thomaston, Ga., with a view of leasing the electric light plant and establishing an ice factory.

—The Kalamazoo (Mich.) Cold Storage Company has stored 60,000 heads of Holland seed cabbage for Judge Henry F. Severens. The cabbages were raised on the judge's farm.

—W. H. Edwards, of Greely, Col., has been in Grand Junction, of that State, arranging the preliminaries for an ice-making and cold storage plant, which it is proposed to build at an early date at that place.

—Parties are endeavoring to move the Chamber of Commerce of Raleigh, N. C., to establish a refrigerating plant at that place for local cold storage. The "Visitor" of that city is taking an active interest in the matter.

—The Ranney Refrigerator Company, of Greenville, Mich., has broken ground for a 60x150 feet, three-story building for a new factory at that place. It will employ 100 men. The structure will be ready by March 1 next.

—The Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Association has been incorporated at Neligh, Neb., for the purpose of carrying on the creamery business. The capital is \$2,140. The incorporators are T. S. Pexton, of Neligh, and others.

—What will be the largest creamery in the world, it is asserted, is to be established in Sioux City, Ia. It will consume 100,000,000 pounds of milk annually, and will make 20,000

pounds of butter a day; 250 creameries have been leased as sub-stations, where milk from 5,000 cows will be separated and the cream pasteurized.

—The Frick Company, of Waynesboro, Pa., through their efficient and courteous general southern agent, O. J. Morris, with headquarters in Houston, Tex., has consummated a big deal, selling all the machinery for a mammoth ice plant at Navasota, Tex., to Harlock & Hawley. Seven carloads of machinery in all were sold.

—Mr. Hunt, of the canning factory at Oswego, N. Y., contemplates building a cold storage plant in connection with the canning works of that city. While bids for this may be called for soon, it is more than likely that the work of building will not be commenced until next spring. Two new buildings will go up in connection with the cannery.

—The York (Pa.) Manufacturing Company will furnish machinery for a fifty-ton ice plant at Rocky Mount, N. C., for the Southern Ice Company, of which W. E. Worth is president and J. W. Hines secretary. The new machinery is to be in full and complete operation by February 1, 1900. This ice plant will be, it is said, the largest ice plant in North Carolina.

—The Static Carbonator Company, of New York city, has been incorporated to manufacture, buy, sell and lease all kinds of machines and machinery, with a capital of \$150,000. The directors are Walter I. McCoy, J. Cor-

nicker, Ira J. Dutton and Omri F. Hibbard, of New York; George Greer, of Rye; George Lowther, Jr., of Riverside, Conn., and John F. Swain, of Lynn, Mass.

—It is the intention of the Colorado Ice & Storage Company, of Denver, Col., to double its capacity by next spring. Hereafter electricity will be used in the manufacture of ice. Col. F. K. Sowers, the chief stockholder of the company, is its president. It is thought that the prospective improvements will cost fully \$150,000. Denver bidders will have preference in the bidding.

—The Fayetteville (Tenn.) Ice Company has decided to resume operations at their factory, which has been idle for the past three years. The shutting down was on account of lack of facilities for getting pure water, but since the erection of the water-works this difficulty has been removed. Work will soon begin in getting the machinery in proper order, and new machinery will be added to the present plant.

—Citizens of York City, Pa., are urging upon the local Board of Trade the necessity of building and equipping a cold storage plant at that place. The dealers there use practically no cold storage. The nearest warehouse to them is at Baltimore, Md. This is expensive, as it necessitates double freight bills. A \$50,000 plant is urged and is being favorably considered. The "Gazette" of that city is heartily in favor of such a plant.

—The produce dealers of Kansas City, Mo., are discussing with the Manufacturers' Association a proposition to build a cold storage warehouse in the upper part of that city. At present there are only two cold storage warehouses in that city. Both of these are in what is called the West bottoms. C. C. Clemons, the well-known produce dealer of Kansas City, is closely identified with this movement for an up-town public cold storage warehouse.

P & B INSULATING PAPERS ARE THE BEST.

They are free from imitation Rope Stock.

They are thoroughly air tight, moisture proof and odorless.

They contain no tar, no ground wood or deteriorating stock.

The P & B Papers for insulating purposes in cold storage and packing houses, wherever perfect insulation is desired.

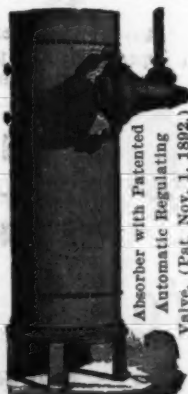
Endorsed by the leading packers and cold storage architects the world over.

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SEND FOR
OUR SAMPLE
BOOK.



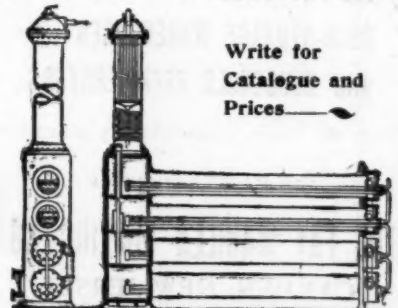
THE BEST

Ice-Making and Refrigerating MACHINE

*It is the Simplest,
Most Economical,
Most Durable of them All.*

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HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.



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JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Jr.,
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Atlantic Alcatraz Roof Paint,
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ALCATRAZ Is An
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ASK US FOR PARTICULARS, or,

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Thomas J. Hlad, 19 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Windig & Gezelachap, 609 Pabst Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
T. J. Lewis Roofing Co., Omaha, Neb.
F. W. Heerwagen, 506 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK AIR COMPRESSOR COMPANY.

A concern has recently been organized under the name of the New York Air Compressor Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000. It is to build the most improved air compressor that can be manufactured. The users of this very important apparatus in the provision trade and allied industries have felt the necessity for this for a long time, and that this concern is also to erect a complete factory and machine plant at Arlington, N. J., where they can have full supervision over the entire output from the moulding of the steel to the perfect apparatus, will give them a large advantage in presenting their claims for consideration before our trade. The officers of this company are J. W. Duntley, president; Alexander MacKay, vice-president; W. P. Pressinger, secretary and treasurer. The latter named gentleman is well known to the trade through his former prominent connections in the manufacture and sale of air compressors, and Secretary Pressinger informed a representative of The National Provisioner that the lines of apparatus that they would turn out would be second to none manufactured and would have many new features not now covered in this line of machinery. The New York offices of the company are located at 120 Liberty street.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: Andrew W. Warden, by J. M. Adams; James Martin, by David Bingham, and Charles C. Snyder, by J. C. Smith.

Visitors at the Exchange: F. G. Caulier, Hamburg; J. A. Irving, Liverpool, Eng.; D. G. H. Pollock, London; F. Geolp, Hamburg; T. S. Hardy, London; W. L. Gleason, Buffalo; A. A. Wolf, Pittsburg; H. A. Isaacs, Jamaica; Joseph Gebhart, Dayton, O.; W. B. Pearson, J. Stiles, and F. P. Frazier, Chicago.

NORTHWESTERN PACKING CO. BANKRUPT.

Judge Garland, of the United States Court, sitting at Sioux Falls, S. D., upon the petition of A. J. Pettingill, of Sioux Falls, and other stockholders of the old Northwestern Packing Company, of that city, has declared the

concern bankrupt. Mr. Pettingill alleges an indebtedness to him of \$100,000 for money advanced by him for construction purposes. Among the other petitioners is the Minnehaha National Bank, of Sioux Falls, whose claim is about \$5,000 on the bonds of the company. A receiver for the property is asked for and it is likely that the request will be granted, and the property will probably be sold. The Eastern stockholders who are largely interested will doubtless be allowed to bid at this sale to the amount of their investment. If the property brings more than this, the remainder will be divided among the Western stockholders.

This property was recently transferred to a new company which was organized to operate it. The plant was actually opened up to some extent, but was shut down temporarily pending the judicial settlement of the affairs of the old company.

BULLOCK GENERATORS.

SEND FOR BULLETIN 1133 & 1134
BULLOCK ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

REFRIGERATION

AND

ICE MAKING.

Permit Us to Give You An
ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture
and install the

*Simplest,
Most Durable,
Most Efficient
Plants.*

Anyone competent to
operate motive power
can operate them.

**ONE TON TO
TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.**



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,

ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

35 OSCEOLA STREET, OSHKOSH, WIS.

WATER-PROOF INSULATING PAPERS

FOR LINING

REFRIGERATOR CARS

ICE FACTORIES

GOLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSES

AND HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS

That will insure permanent, dry insulation,

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO.,
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

Odorless, hard stock, best non-conductors.
Can be made 105 inches wide in carload lots.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

New York Markets

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake	15/	17/6	18
Bacon	20/	25	21
Lard, 100	30/	30/	2 M.
Cheese	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter	20/	25/	24
Tallow	4/	5/	21
Beef, per c.	3/	5/6	21
Pork, per bbl.			

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, Dec., 2/6. Cork for orders, Dec. 3/1.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts to December 2:

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,640		673	13,311	11,365
Statish St.	1,909	151	2,363	16,337	
Fortieth St.					22,989
Hoboken	1,846	61	61	1,417	
Lehigh Val. R. R.	1,077				3,894
Baltimore & O.	2,145				
Weehawken	300				
Scatterling			56	74	
Totals	10,917	212	3,152	31,739	38,248
Totals last week	12,862	224	3,929	33,734	31,296

Weekly exports to December 2:

	Live Cattle	Sheep.	Hogs.
Eastman & Company		1,500	
Nelson Morris		5,280	
Armour & Co.		1,160	
J. Shambert & Son	300		
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	300		
W. W. Brauer Co. Ltd.	339		
W. A. Sherman	150		
D. G. Culver	6		
L. S. Dillenback		75	
Total shipments	1,035	75	8,340
Total shipments last week	2,011	60	16,191
Boston exports this week	4,224	2,920	19,820
Baltimore	1,507	1,007	2,444
Portland	86		2,628
Newport News	350		
Montreal	965	2,143	
To London	2,902	834	3,940
To Liverpool	4,718	4,577	29,332
To Glasgow	349		
To Bristol	162		
To Hull	150		
To Bermuda and West Indies	8	75	
Totals to all ports	8,227	6,145	33,272
Total to all ports last week	8,171	3,022	39,322

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers	5 50 a 6 00
Medium to fair native steers	5 00 a 5 45
Common native steers	4 25 a 4 50
Stags and O.	2 75 a 5 00
Bulls and dry cows	1 80 a 4 00
Good to prime native steers one year ago	5 05 a 5 35

LIVE CALVES.

The trade on calves this week was light, the market ruling about steady. We quote:

Live calf calves, prime, per lb.	8 a 8 1/2
Common to good, per lb.	7 a 8
Buttermilk calves	3 a 3 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

The market ruled higher this week, with receipts light. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme	4 40
" heavy	4 4 a 4 45
" light to medium	4 45 a 4 55
Pigs	4 60 a 4 70
Roughs	3 40 a 3 70

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

(Special for The National Provisioner.)

CHICAGO.—Rather slow, mostly 10c lower; \$3.80@4.05.

CINCINNATI.—Quiet and slower; 3.50@4.00.

ST. LOUIS.—5@10c lower; \$3.85@4.05.

OMAHA.—5c lower; \$3.90@4.05.

EAST BUFFALO.—Active; \$4.25@4.30.

LOUISVILLE.—5c lower; \$3.90@4.05.

PITTSBURG.—Slow; \$4.10@4.20.

MILWAUKEE.—\$3.75@4.05.

KANSAS CITY.—5c lower; \$3.77@3.95.

CLEVELAND.—All grades \$4.10@4.15.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Slow; \$3.85@4.10.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market rules about steady, with a fair demand. We quote:

Lambs	5 1/2 a 6
Live sheep, prime	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Common to medium	2 1/2 a 3 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.

Demand is active, and market well sustained on all weighing stock except turkeys, which are weak and lower. Ducks in moderate supply and steady, but geese are in very heavy accumulation, and weak at the low figures quoted. We quote:

Chickens, per lb.	9 1/2
Fowls	10 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.	6 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Ducks, Western, per pair	10 a 12
Geese, Western, prime	1 22 a 1 47
Pigeons, Southern	20 a 25

DRESSED BEEF.

The beef market this week is in somewhat better shape, prices ruling a little firmer. We quote:

Choice native, heavy	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" light	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Common to fair native	7 1/2 a 8
Choice Western heavy	7 a 7 1/2
" light	6 a 7
Common to fair Texan	6 a 6 1/2
Good to choice heifers	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Common to fair heifers	6 a 6 1/2
Choice cows	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair cows	6 a 6 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair	5 1/2 a 6
Fleshy Bologna bulls	5 a 5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

There was a fair demand for vealers this week, but country dressed are more in demand. Market about steady. We quote:

Veals, city-dressed, prime	12 a 13
" country-dressed, prime	10 a 11

DRESSED HOGS.

The hog market ruled higher this week, with a good demand. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	5 1/2
" 160 lbs.	5 1/2
" 140 lbs.	5 1/2
Pigs	6 a 6 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market ruled about steady this week, with light receipts and fair demand. We quote:

Prime lambs	8 a 8 1/2
Fair to good lambs	6 1/2 a 7
Common to medium lambs	6 a 7
Fair to good sheep	6 a 7
Common to medium	5 a 6

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 14,767 packages; previous six days, 31,783 pkgs. Really fancy dry packed poultry of all descriptions is comparatively scarce. There is some inquiry for fancy dry-picked chickens. Dry packed fowls slow. Iced chickens and fowls greatly neglected. Ducks and geese plenty and very dull. Squabs slow and easier. Nearly all classes of retailers carried over more or less stock from the holidays, and consequently the general demand continues rather slow. We quote:

Turkeys, near-by, fancy, per lb.	12 a 12 1/2
" good to prime	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" Ohio and Mich., fancy	11 a 11 1/2
" other Western, fancy	11 a 11 1/2
" av. best	10 a 10 1/2
" Western, fair to good	7 1/2 a 9 1/2
" poor	3 1/2 a 6 1/2
Spring chickens, Phila., large, per lb.	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
" mixed weights	10 1/2 a 12 1/2
" dry-p., 10 lbs.	12 1/2 a 13 1/2
" scald., 10 lbs.	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
Chickens, Western, dry-picked, fancy	10
" scalded, fancy	10
" poor	5 1/2 a 8 1/2
Fowls, Western, good to prime	9 a 9 1/2
" poor	5 1/2 a 8 1/2
Ducks, near-by, prime	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" Western	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
" poor	5 1/2 a 7 1/2
Geese, near-by, prime	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
" Western	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" poor	5 1/2 a 7 1/2

ICED.

Turkeys, Western, fancy, dry-picked	10 a 10 1/2
" scalded	9 1/2 a 10
" fair to good	8 1/2 a 9
" inferior	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Spring chickens, Western, dry-picked, fancy	9 1/2 a 10
" av. prime	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" fair to good	8 1/2 a 9
" poor	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime	9 a 9 1/2
" Western, dry-picked, prime	8 1/2 a 9
" Southwestern	8 1/2 a 8 1/2
" poor to fair	6 1/2 a 8
Old cocks, Western, per lb.	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
Ducks, Western, young, prime, per lb.	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" inferior, per lb.	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Geese, Western, young, prime	8 1/2 a 8 1/2
" inferior	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	2 35
" dark, per doz.	1 35 a 1 60
" culls	60 a 85

PROVISIONS.

There was a fair demand for provisions this week. Pork loins higher. Western loins scarce. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	11 a 11 1/2
" 12 to 14	10 1/2 a 11
" heavy	10 1/2 a 10 1/2
California hams, smoked, light	7 a 7 1/2
" heavy	6 1/2 a 7
Smoked bacon, boneless	9 1/2 a 10
" (rib in)	9 a 9 1/2
Dried beef sets	16 a 16 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	16 a 17
" shoulders	7 1/2 a 8
Pickled bellies, light	7 1/2 a 8
" heavy	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City	8 1/2 a 9
" Western	7 a 8

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	5 65 a 5 80
" South America	6 25 a 6 35
" Brazil (kops)	7 40 a 7 50
Compounds—Domestic	5 37 a 5 57 1/2
" Export	5 37 a 5 57 1/2
Prime Western lards	5 37 a 5 57 1/2
" City lards	6 50 a 6 75
" lard stearine	6 50 a 6 75
" oleo	7 00 a 7 00

FISH.

Cod heads off	5 a 6
" heads on	2 1/2 a 3 1/2
Halibut, White	14 a 16
" Grey	8 a 10
" Frozen	8 a 10
Striped bass, pan	10 a 11
Bluefish, Green	11 a 15
Eels, skinned	6 a 12
" skin on	3 a 5
White perch	8 a 12 1/2
Flounders	7 a 8
Salmon, Western, frozen	9 a 10
" green	20 a 25
" Eastern	8 a 11
Smelts, green	8 a 11
Lobsters, large	14 a 15
" medium	10 a 12 1/2
Herrings, frozen	a
" green	a
Red snappers	a
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, natives	35 a 40
Shad, N. C., bucks	a
" rose	a
Scallops	1 00 a 2 00
Soft crabs, large	a
" medium	a
Weakfish, frozen	a
" green	7 a 8
Sea bass, Eastern	a 14
White fish	11 a 12 1/2
Pompano	16 a 18
Haddock	4 a 5
King fish, Southern	15 a 20
" frozen	a
Ciscoes	4 a 5
Prawn	4 a 75
Sea trout	6 a 8
Sheepshead	6 a 8
Porgies, L. I.	a
Brook Trout	a
Butterfish	10 a 12 1/2
Flukes	a
Green turtles	18 a 20

GAME.

Quail, av. best, fresh, per doz.	1 60 a 1 85
" inferior, per doz.	90 a 1 10
Partridges, prime, per pair	1 60 a 1 70
Grouse, prime, dark, undrawn, per pair	1 10
" pintail, undrawn, pair	1 10
English Snipe, per doz.	2 60
Grass plover, per doz.	1 10 a 2 10
Woodcock, prime, per pair	1 10
Ducks, canvas, 8 lbs. average to pair	2 60 a 3 10
" light weights to pair	1 35 a 1 60
" redhead, 5 lbs. average to pair	1 5 a 2 10
" light weights, per pair	25 a 1 10
" teal, blue w. ng. per pair	20 a 60
" teal, green wing, per pair	40 a 60
" common, per pair	35 a 40
" ruddy, light weight, per pair	35 a 60
Rabbits, per pair	30 a 35

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 25,353 packages; previous six days, 30,865 packages. Little or no

D. B. MARTIN,

**Union Abattoir Company,
OF BALTIMORE.**

**Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.**

Abattoir Hides, All Selections.

Manufacturers Oleo Oil, Stearine, Neutral Lard, Refined
Tallow, Neats Foot Oil, Pure Ground Bone,
.....Of Glues, and all Packing House Products.

Address all Communications to D. B. MARTIN'S MAIN OFFICE,

903 and 904 Land Title Building, - - Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION TERMINAL COLD STORAGE CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

DIRECT TRACK CONNECTIONS WITH THE

**Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,
and its Affiliated Lines.**

D. B. MARTIN, President.

F. W. ENGLISH, Superintendent.

change in the market. The quantity of fresh stock arriving is small, even for this season of the year. Little State dairy arriving and values largely nominal. Imitation creamery selling pretty well and the demand for fresh factory takes stock up closely. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	27 1/2	26 1/2
" " firsts	25 1/2	24 1/2
" " thirds to seconds	23 1/2	22 1/2
" " State, extras	27	27 1/2
" " firsts	25 1/2	24 1/2
" " thirds to seconds	23 1/2	22 1/2
Creamery, June extras	25 1/2	24 1/2
" " firsts	24 1/2	23 1/2
" " held, thirds to seconds	23 1/2	22 1/2
State dairy, half skin tubs, fresh fancy	23 1/2	24 1/2
" " firsts	23 1/2	24 1/2
" " tubs, seconds	20 1/2	19 1/2
" " tubs, thirds	18 1/2	17 1/2
" " skins, finest	22 1/2	21 1/2
" " thirds to seconds	18 1/2	17 1/2
Western, imitation creamery extras	21 1/2	20 1/2
" " firsts	21 1/2	20 1/2
" " lower grades	17 1/2	16 1/2
" " factory, June, best	18	17 1/2
" " held, lower grades	16 1/2	15 1/2
" " fresh, best	17 1/2	16 1/2
" " lower grades	16	15
Rolls, common to prime	16 1/2	15 1/2

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 18,553 boxes; previous six days, 24,993 boxes. The market for full cream presents a rather quiet appearance, but holders are very firm and confident in their views for all desirable grades and in no hurry to urge business. Skims have some inquiry and held firmly with undergrades quotable a trifle higher. We quote:

State, full cream, small, Sept., fancy	13 1/2	13 1/2
" " " Nov., finest	12 1/2	12 1/2
" " " good to choice	12 1/2	12 1/2
" " " common to fair	11 1/2	11 1/2
" " " large Sept. fancy	13	13 1/2
" " " Nov., choice	12 1/2	12 1/2
" " " large, good to prime	11 1/2	11 1/2
" " " common to fair	10 1/2	10 1/2
" " " light skims, small, choice	11	11
" " " large	10	10
" " " part skims, small prime	10	10 1/2
" " " large	9 1/2	9 1/2
" " " fair to good	8	8
" " " common	6	6
Full skims	4 1/2	4 1/2

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 36,195 cases; previous six days, 37,057 cases. Buyers are still looking for better qualities of fresh eggs than can easily be found and show a disposition to pay up a little in order to secure the finest of stock. There is no improvement in the market for refrigerator eggs. Lined continue dull. We quote:

State, Penn. and near by, av. best, per doz.	24 1/2	25 1/2
Western, fresh gathered, av. best	24	24 1/2
" " good quality	21 1/2	22 1/2

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

Western, good quality, 30-doz. case	4 30	4 50
Western, poor to fair, 30-doz. case	4 30	4 75
Refrigerator, early packed, fancy, per doz.	17	17 1/2
" " early packed, first, per doz.	15 1/2	16 1/2
" " good, 30-doz. case	4 30	4 45
" " poor to fair, 30-doz. case	3 70	4 00
" " dirties, prime, 30 doz. case	3 70	3 85
" " dirties, inferior	2 85	2 85
" " dirties, fresh, prime, per 30-doz. case	3 70	4 10
Lined eggs, prime to choice, per doz.	15 1/2	16 1/2
" " inferior, per doz.	12 1/2	13 1/2

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Market firm and in satisfactory condition. Considerable business in ammoniates. Prices higher and stocks considerably reduced. The prospects for manufactured goods are bright, both in North and South. The scarcity of cars still hampers the trade considerably. We quote:

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$20 50	\$21 00
" " raw, per ton	21 00	21 00
Nitrate of soda, spot	1 75	1 75
" " to arrive	1 70	1 72 1/2
Bone black, spent, per ton	12 00	13 00
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	1 85	1 87 1/2
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground	2 00	2 02 1/2
Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago	15 25	15 50
" " 8 and 20 " " "	15 50	16 00
" " 7 and 30 " " "	15 50	16 00
" " 6 and 35 " " "	1 80	1 82 1/2
Garbage Tankage, f.o.b. New York	7 00	7 50
Azotone, per unit, del. New York	1 97 1/2	1 97 1/2
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f.o.b., 2000lb.	10 00	10 25
Fish scrap, dried " "	20 50	21 50
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2 02 1/2	2 05
" " spot	2 02 1/2	2 05
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2 02 1/2	2 05
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2000 lbs., f.o.b. Charleston	6 50	7 75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f.o.b. Ashley River, per 2400 lbs.	3 90	4 00
The same, dried	4 25	4 50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8 70	8 95
Kainit, ex store, in bulk	9 60	10 65
Kieserit, future shipments	7 00	7 25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't	1 78	1 85
" " ex store	1 83	1 90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 percent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1 01	1 13
The same, spot	1 06	1 20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1 99 1/2	2 08 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 30 per cent. per unit, S. P.	36 1/2	37

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

We quote:

Crushed tankage, 7 and 25 per cent., \$12.00 @12.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 1/2 and 15 per cent., \$16.00@16.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 18 per cent., \$15.00@15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$14.50@15.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.50@1.52 1/2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.45 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.75 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$1.87 1/2@1.90 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia has fluctuated, but at the close is firm at \$2.85@2.90 c. i. f. New York and Baltimore; domestic is held at \$1.87 1/2@1.90 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74% Caustic soda	2-2 1/2 for 60%.
76% "	\$2.15-\$2.20 for 60%.
60% "	\$2.20 per 100 lbs.
98% Powdered caustic soda	3-3 1/2 c. lb.
58% Pure alkali	\$1.08-\$1.15 for 48%.
48% Soda ash	\$1.90 per lb.
Caustic potash	6 1/2 c. lb.
Borax	7 1/2-8 c. lb.
Talc	1 1/2-1 3/4 c. lb.
Palm oil	5 1/2-5 3/4 c. lb.
Green olive oil	60-65 c. gallon.
Yellow olive oil	5 1/2-5 3/4 c. lb.
Cochin cocoon oil	60-65 c. gallon.
Ceylon "	6-6 1/2 c. lb.
Cottonseed oil	33-34 c. gallon.
Rosin: M., \$2.50; N., \$3.15; W.G., \$3.75; W.W., \$4.15—	
all per 280 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	55 to 75c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	35 to 45c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	40 to 75c a pair
" " beef	15 to 25c a pair
Calves' livers	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	30c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	10 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	12 1/2 c a lb.
Butte, beef	10c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	22 to 30c a lb.
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c a pair

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

The market rules firm and quiet. Horns very scarce. We quote:	
Round shin bones, av. 55-60 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$50 00
Flat shin bones, av. 42 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	45 00
Thigh bones, av. 80-85 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	55 00
Horns	20 00
Horns, 7 1/2 cs. and over, steers, 1st quality	\$192 50-222 25
" " 7 1/2 cs. and und., "	137 50-192 50
" " No. 3	71 50-99 00
Gluestock, dry, per 100 lbs.	3 00-3 00
" " Wet	1 50-3 00
Cattle switches, per 100	3-3 1/2 c.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	2
Suet, fresh and heavy	5
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

SHEEPSKINS.

Sheep and Lambskins	1 10 a 1 30
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GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	18
No. 2 Skins	16
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	14
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	12
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 18 lbs. and over	2.50
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 18 lbs. and over	2.25
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	2.15
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1.90
Branded Kips, heavy	1.50
Light Branded Kips	1.25
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1.75
" " light	1.50
Branded C. S.	75
Bobs or deacons	30

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	70
" " " per kg, 50 bales	\$35.00
" " " medium, per bales	60
" " " narrow, "	46
" " " domestic	34
Hog, American, 1cs. per lb., free of salt	35
" " " 1/2 bbs., per lb.	38
" " " 1/4 bbs., per lb.	40
" " " kegs, per lb.	40
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	12
" " " " " " " " " " "	11
" " " " " " " " " " "	3
" " " " " " " " " " "	8
" " " " " " " " " " "	8 1/2
" " " " " " " " " " "	4
" " " " " " " " " " "	4 1/2
" " " " " " " " " " "	8
" " " " " " " " " " "	8 1/2
" " " " " " " " " " "	3
" " " " " " " " " " "	4 1/2
Russian rings	12 a 20

SPICES.

	Whole	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	12 1/2	13
" " " White	19 1/2	20
" " " Penang, White	18 1/2	19
" " " Red Zanzibar	13	18
" " " Shot	14	14
Allspice	8	10
Coriander	4	6
Cloves	9	14
Mace	45	48
Nutmeg, 1lb's	33	40
Ginger, Jamaica	20	20
" " African	6	0
Sage Leaf	7	9
" " Rubbed	10	10
Marjoram	25	28

SALTPETRE.

Crude	3 85 a 3 90
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2 a 5
Powdered	4 1/2 a 5

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	22
1 "	18 1/2 c
1X "	17 1/2 c
1X moulding	16 1/2 c
1X "	16c
1 1/2 "	15 1/2 c
1 1/2 "	14 1/2 c
1 1/2 "	13 1/2 c
1 1/2 "	13c
1 1/2 "	12c
1 1/2 "	11c
2 "	10c

* A batch of twelve Hereford steers, born and raised in North Park, Col., were sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. last week to the Colorado Packing Company, of Denver, for \$5.75 per 100 pounds. This is the highest price paid for range cattle since 1882. The steers averaged a weight of 1,552 pounds each, and brought the owners \$89.25 each. They were bred from range cows and registered Hereford bulls and were 3 and 4 years old. The steers were fattened on the range and never ate anything but hay and grass.

* A deed of trust conveying 100 shares of the Pace Pork Packing Company, of Richmond, Va., from James B. Pace and Bettie W. Pace, his wife, to the Virginia Trust Company, has been filed in the Chancery Court in that city. The shares are valued at \$1,000 each. The Virginia Trust Company has agreed to purchase from the parties named as many of the 100 bonds as may be necessary to build and equip the property of the Pace Pork Packing Company, and furnish the machinery, etc., therefor.

* The Removable Barrel-Head Company has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capital of \$500,000, to manufacture barrels, particularly those with removable heads. The incorporators are James D. Capperfield, Frederick C. Righter, Washington Righter and Lewis Starr, of Philadelphia.

SOLID TRAINS TO NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is now running solid trains of palace sleeping cars, dining cars (serving meals a la carte) and first-class day coaches, through from Chicago to Calumet, Houghton, Hancock and other points in the Copper Country without change of cars, with direct connection for Marquette, Negaunee, Ishpeming, etc., and passengers from the East, South and Southwest will find this a most desirable route.

All coupon ticket agents sell tickets via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. ***

Retail Department

THE ECHO OF THE CREDIT AGREEMENT.

Drifting is easy; climbing is hard. The disposition of human nature is to get into the easy channel and to drift. This accounts for the general tendency to that bad state of trade affairs which is found on the books of marketmen just as well as in the accounts of any other concern. There is a fatal trust which expects a turn in the road, but gives no hint of the delusion until the business craft jostles rudely against the wrecking bluff, where it all must end. This has a poetic ring, but it hasn't a poetic look when you find, after adding up a few years of continual losses to the total debt, that you owe so much money and are minus the necessary cash with which to pay it. The situation is the result of drifting. The retail trade has been on this losing tide for the last four years at least. A halt had to be made. Business could not stand the drain of the "dead beat" and other agencies upon the cash box. Remedial legislation was slow, and then a laggard when once upon the statute book. The wholesalers have set in motion in many cities what are known as "credit agreements." These rude instruments have at once prodded the marketman and forced him to at once find out "where he was at." His situation was, as a rule, so bad that he cried "Ruin!" at the appearance of the instrument. The marketman's kick meant, in plain English, that he did not have the money to run his business for a single week, and a week of credit at that. It meant more. It meant that, after reasonable notice that such an agreement would go into effect on such and such a date—giving him some grace to get himself together—he was not in a condition, financially, to carry on his trade on a cash basis. The marketman who was thus forced to add himself up found that he had virtually bankrupted himself already by giving too much credit to his customers, who leant upon his generosity to prey upon his substance at the same time. There had to be an end of it all somewhere, as the wholesaler could no more stand it than could the retailer. The credit agreement was the natural offspring. After three months of work in any city the reason of legitimate marketmen overcame their wounded feelings, adjusted themselves to it. They invariably say: "It's the best thing we ever had."

The credit agreement gives the marketman a defensible excuse for crowding the delinquent shopper into a speedier payment. It shows him weekly where he stands; it makes him think and figure over the state of his business every seven days. He becomes more thoughtful, more active, and more careful about his goods, his credit and his money. The general result is that where these credit agreements are in operation the retailers are

in better trim, are collecting better, buying and selling better than before its existence. Almost anything which will get the shop on a cash basis is a godsend for the butcher and his trade.

THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS TURKEYS.

There were more turkeys and poultry shipped into New York city for the Thanksgiving season than had been experienced in that market for years. The leading centers throughout the country were similarly afflicted with such an overclogging. As a result, prices were lower than dealers have been getting for some time at this season of the year. Considering the quality of the birds received as compared with that of former seasons, the prices received during the holiday week were very good. It is hard to conceive of a more degenerate lot, taken as a whole. They were poor, tough and sinewy. Even spring turkeys had a tasteless, leathery meat. Each kind of grade had its votaries—the old, young, frozen, dry picked and scalded. For this reason no class of birds had any exceptionally individual call upon the market. In order to unload and clear them out some of the larger dealers at the end of the week sold down as low as 9c. per pound turkeys which in fair condition and a fair market would have brought 12c. and 13c.

The weather throughout the East and the West was favorable to the hatching and rearing of large flocks of this class of poultry. But this season of widespread warm weather was against the development of a fat, succulent, tender carcass for the table.

A turkey is a "peculiar animal." It will not fatten in warm weather. The nature of this fowl is such that it requires cold weather in which to take on prime condition. As a result of this "inferior form" and of the vast quantities which were shipped—fairly dumped in the most abominably packed condition—upon the metropolitan markets, dealers were forced to sell at 2c to 3c below the average price for such birds at this season of the year without any adequate cover in the lower price at buying. It may be truthfully said that no larger quantity or no worse conditioned, and no more abominably packed turkeys, speaking generally and on the average, ever entered a market in recent years as the Thanksgiving week of 1899 witnessed. Yet some of the smaller provincial towns actually had a turkey shortage, which ran prices almost out of reach. These curious facts read strangely by the side of the figures obtained in the larger centers, which were chockful to overflowing with turkeys and poultry generally.

In the face of the low poultry market now prevailing some Western poulterers are already quoting 9c live weight for turkeys. This means 13c dead weight at the farm. It would mean very high prices for Christmas turkeys. Fancy birds can command almost any price, but we feel that the wholesale market to the dealer will fall materially under this. Many causes will contribute to this. The holiday week which tramps upon the heels of Thanksgiving week, will feel the low market which now prevails. Dealers who are aware of the large flocks of turkeys still in the fields will not be eager to stock up at any price when the hard trade conditions which

still afflict the middle classes press heavy upon their salaries, that are made comparatively smaller by the general all-around rise in the commodities of life. The aristocrat will pay any price for a good bird. He is, therefore, not affected by trade conditions, and a purse stringency. We advise poulterers to profit by the recent rush, select their stock well, pack it well, and a better market result will be achieved.

We advise dealers not to rush the purchasing market, but to carefully stock up. A lot of Thanksgiving poultry will be hanging around in cold storage for Christmas. While the market for the closing holidays of the year will be better than that for week before last, it will not, unless present symptoms fail, be up to expectations; not as high as it should be. The turkey and general poultry market will then still feel symptoms of the recent slump.

BROOKLYN BUTCHERS ACT.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at their meeting, held at 407 Bridge street, Wednesday night, decided to petition the Legislature to pass a law making the wife equally responsible with the husband for household debts. It was also decided to urge the passage in the New York State Legislature of the Massachusetts debt-collecting bill, levying execution on the wages of all employees drawing from \$10 and upward per week. The co-operative abattoir scheme was shelved, and no further action was taken in regard to the credit agreement. The meeting was a collection of able marketmen. The Massachusetts or Dubuque debt collecting bill has already saved the marketmen of the "Bay State" over \$1,000,000 in the last year. "Dead beats" and other lamentable causes of debts have cost the retail butchers of Greater New York over \$2,000,000 per year. If the Legislature will only generously hand these preyed-upon meat men this needed handle for collection, and it enables them to get half of what is due on the book annually, the present will amount to \$1,000,000 per year.

An Alert "Bob" Inspector.

J. Van Gelderen, State Veal Inspector, of New York, is a hard and a conscientious officer. For some time he has kept the small stock people of New York city on "pins and needles"; that is, those who are a bit shy on the ages of calves. He persistently noses in and out among the abattoirs and the coolers in quest of his quarry and fearlessly nails every youthful "bob" in sight and the offender. "Bob" calf vendors have a nervous feeling which the knowledge of this energetic officer's activity creates. Under his shrewd eye "bob" veal becomes the liveliest sort of an animal to avoid arrest and confiscation. Judging by the ceaseless scrutinizing of the State slaughterhouses by such persistent inspectors as Mr. Van Gelderen, the State Department of Agriculture is in dead earnest about enforcing the recent "bob" veal act. Some New York butchers have recently been painfully aware of this fact. "Bob" stuff is, after all, a dangerous game, and an expensive one, even though the stuff is successfully marketed.

THE BIG BALL FRIDAY NIGHT.

The great ball of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's Employees' Association will be held at Terrace Garden, Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue, New York city, on Friday, 15th inst. It will be a great affair. The committees have every detail perfected and those who have been to the superb events of this excellent organization will have a greater treat this year than on any former occasion. Those who go will get trebly their "money's worth," as neither work nor money is being spared to make this the best yet.

Made Horse Sausages.

The following interesting case against a San Francisco (Cal.) butcher has been sent us:

George Dutcher, proprietor of a sausage factory at Eighteenth and Shotwell streets, arrested Thursday by Officer Butterworth on the charge of offering for sale adulterated food, frankly admitted in Judge Conlan's court yesterday morning that he used horseflesh in making his sausages, and nearly took the court's breath away. He did a thriving business, as he was able to sell the sausages at a lower figure.

When Dutcher's case and the cases of Louis Loanbocher, his partner, and Charles Haag, sausage manufacturer, 514 Valencia street, were called Prosecuting Attorney Low raised a doubt as to whether under the law selling horseflesh was an offense, but the judge promptly expressed the opinion that in his mind there was no question of the offering for sale of horseflesh as beef being an offense, and that was what the defendants had apparently done.

A discussion was in progress as to what disposition to make of the cases when Dutcher astonished everybody by audibly remarking that he would plead guilty. Officer Butterworth was put on the stand and testified as to making the arrest.

Dr. I. W. O'Rourke, veterinary surgeon for the Health Department, testified to going with Butterworth to Dutcher's factory and seeing horseflesh in all conditions being made into sausages. In answer to the judge he said he was positive it was horseflesh. Dutcher was asked by the judge if he had anything to say, and he replied, "Nothing"; that everything Dr. O'Rourke had testified to was true. He added that most of his sausages were sent to country towns, and denied selling any in the city. The judge ordered him to appear for sentence this morning.

Peddling Ordinance.

An amendment to the existing peddling ordinance of Buffalo, N. Y., has been introduced into the City Council by Alderman Kennedy to permit peddling all day, instead of in the afternoon, and at the same license fee.

"High" Turkey.

The Boston poultry inspectors made a rude haul on "high" Thanksgiving turkey last week by condemning ten tons and having the lot bodily heaved out of the market and consigned to Spectacle Island for fertilizer. One inspector was named Grouse. The turkey dealers think Grouse was a bad bird. Boston's nose is getting particular.

Staging Cows.

Prof. C. F. Curtiss, the director of the Iowa Agricultural College, will deliver some addresses before the Washington State Dairy-men's Association, which meets on December 28, 29 and 30, at Seattle. In illustrating the different types of dairy, beef and general purpose cows, he will have live animals on the stage and not mere fanciful drawings.

A Big Beef Steer.

When the scales kicked at Cincinnati and the weigher had to pile on the weights the yard's people were aware that a big steer had come to town. The huge fellow weighed nearly 2,500 pounds, and was shipped by Luke Bradley, of Hamilton, O.

Whit M. Grant, the deputy game warden at Oklahoma City, O. T., last week, confiscated 3,000 quail and fined the manager of the company handling them \$50 for violating the territorial game law. But it looks funny to confiscate 3,000 birds, fine the company's manager \$50 and then sell the outlawed quail to local hotels and dealers in that city.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association, of Worcester, Mass., had a meeting on Thursday night to reach a decision in their contention as to the retailing of meats to hotels and restaurants. This has been a bone of contention for some time and the hope is that it will be finally adjusted to the satisfaction of both sides.

The Retail Butchers of Denver, Colo., have decided to make their own ice. The scheme to do so is in the hands of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association. The ice company will be known as the Retail Butchers' Mutual Ice Company, of Denver, Colo. The offer of the ice companies to sell ice at \$2, instead of \$3 per ton, as formerly, had no effect upon the meat men.

The Association gave its sixth annual ball Thanksgiving night to a vast assemblage, serving turkey supper in the interval. This feast was under the direction of Wm. R. Dennis.

The Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association, of Spokane, Wash., held their first combined meeting last week. The principal topic which came up was the formulation of plans for the formation of a State association. In regard to this matter President John G. Davis said:

"We already have a national and an international association. The grocers of this State want a State organization for the protection of local retail dealers, and we have been asked to lend our aid. Organization is the only way we have to protect ourselves from the great monopolies which are crowding out small concerns and compelling us to buy from the syndicates.

"We expect to build refineries and manufacturing and to operate them for the benefit of the association, selling only to members of the order. The national and international organizations have the same object in view. To-night we will take this matter up and will also contribute our aid towards making a success of the international grocers' meeting in Paris, on June 13, 14 and 15 of next year."

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Jersey City, N. J., met at Chiltz's Hall, 180 Newark avenue, Thursday night. No definite action was taken as to opposing the present arrangements of the dealers. The committees recently appointed by the association to confer with wholesalers are still quietly at work, and President P. J. Kennedy awaits their final report before exploding any bombs. New phases and new plans are discussed at each meeting of the organization.

Secretary Philip Hilber, of the Retail Meat Dealers' Association, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has sent a communication to the council calling attention to the fact that several grocers were doing a retail meat business in that city without paying a meat license. The matter was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The Englewood (Chicago) Pure Food Retail Dealers' Association, composed of nearly all of the proprietors of grocery stores and meat markets in that section of Chicago bound by Fifty-fifth street on the north, Seventy-ninth street on the south, State street on the east, and by Center avenue on the west, are endeavoring to have all stores in their lines closed on Sundays.

New Shops.

Watt & Devine have opened a new meat market in the Mehlenbeck building, Division street, Somerville, N. J.

Charles Miller and Herman Fett have formed a partnership and opened a meat market at 59 Bridge street, Springfield, Mass.

Julius Eckhaus has the new market in the Easter Block, on Vine street, Lafayette, Ind.

W. A. Kuntz has, under the firm name of

A. C. Miller & Co., opened a new meat market in Idaho Springs, Col.

Perry Mills has begun business in his new market at Pattersonville, O.

Clinton C. Oliver has opened his new meat market at Augusta, N. Y.

Farnsworth Bros. have rented a store at Northboro, Mass., in which they will run a night meat market.

John H. Stepp, of Reading, has butchered in the new shop built by James D. Lengel, at Centreport, Pa.

G. C. Layman has opened a new meat market at Franklin and Furnace street, Kingston, N. Y., where he also has a grocery store.

Business Changes.

D. W. Lamson has purchased the meat market of H. H. Norton, at Adams, N. Y., and moved it to his W. E. Wright store.

Jay Sherwood and Mr. Spencer have purchased the meat market of B. G. Foreman, at Plainwell, Mich., and will run it under the firm name of Sherwood & Spencer.

Towle & Jackson have purchased the meat business of B. H. Haynes & Co., at Lewiston, Me.

N. W. Ladd has purchased the meat market of Patterson & White, at 38 Central street, Bangor, Me.

Fred L. Mink now has charge of and is running the market business formerly conducted by Booth & Reynolds, at Shortsville, N. Y.

Ton Tunc succeeds J. T. Morgan in the conduct of the retail market at San Jacinto, Cal.

Robert Thompson has purchased Arthur Leesur's interest in the meat market at Afton, N. Y. The firm name now is Grant & Thompson.

Freeze-em is Healthful. It cannot be Detected, and does not destroy the Natural Flavor of the Meat.

Invented and Manufactured Only By
B. HELLER & CO.
 CHEMISTS,
 249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, U.S.A.
 WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Local and Personal

**** George Fuchs** has been promoted from the management of the Manhattanville branch by the Eastmans Company, of New York, to the new Western department which the company opened on Monday of last week at the southwest corner of 59th street and 11th avenue. In this department Western dressed meats are handled.

**** J. J. Murphy**, of the ice department of Swift and Company, was in New York City from Chicago during the week, looking after the "cold business" of the company's interest.

**** Norman Keller**, until recently book-keeper of the Eastmans' branch at Manhattanville, New York City, has been promoted to the management of that branch. Mr. Keller has a personal popularity with the trade.

**** An express wagon** had an argument with a Broadway cable car, about Canal street, New York City, last Tuesday, in the early afternoon, with the result that the street was strewn with little fish for yards around. The amused crowd watched the nonplussed driver and attendant pick them up and wad them back in the broken boxes.

**** A scared butcher** had his eyes bulged out by a department store manager telling him a turkey yarn. "We handled 190 carloads of turkeys during Thanksgiving week," the romancer said, and the butcher believed it without even sitting down to count how many turkeys 190 carloads made of single birds.

**** Ferdinand Roth**, the Manhattan butcher, who sued a drug firm for \$10,000 damages, for unsuccessfully treating his cut thumb, has been told by the Court that druggists have no right to practice either surgery or medicine and that for any damage on this score there is no remedy at law but to "grin and bear it."

**** The J. S. Bailey Company**, judging by the large and increasing foreign and domestic business done by the concern at Christopher and Hudson streets, New York, is justifying the splendid reputation which Mr. Bailey made in the trade during the last twenty years. The company only sells the best stuff in the best way. Those who desire the real odor from the clean kitchen of a French chef should go to this establishment and see the fine cooking done there.

**** Walter Wheeler**, of the T. H. Wheeler Company, at the Adams House corner on 10th avenue, New York City, has trouble with a nasty case of rheumatism. Even in the busy bustle of this fine market one easily misses the "big chief." It is not necessary to ask "how is business?" The answer comes from the patent fact "busy." It will be hard to find so fine an assortment of market stuff at any place than is carried at this important mart. Selections are carefully made.

**** Wholesalers in Hartford** are having a lively beef war. It was precipitated by the Hartford Provision Company.

**** General Branch Manager J. A. Howard**, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, has returned to his office after a general ramble among the branches of the company. He keeps every point in the highest state of activity.

**** National Secretary D. J. Haley**, of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association, was in New York city on Wednesday and Thursday, to attend the mass meeting of butchers at Brooklyn.

**** The Reserve Poultry, Farming, Canning and Commission Company** has been incorporated. The principal offices will be at Cam-

den, N. J. The farm office will be at Suffield, O., where the company proposes establishing one of the largest poultry farms in the world.

**** Henry Stolling**, a butcher, working in his brother's market at 169 Tompkins avenue, New York city, saved from his wages \$2,000. Then he decided to go into business for himself on January 1 next. He began foreboding evil and losses. The work unhinged his reason. He now stands committed for examination as to his sanity.

**** Kirschbaum Bros.**, the large butchers at Seventh avenue and Twenty-eighth street, felt the thieving hand of the Thanksgiving robber. About threescore turkeys were stolen from their market. Thieves don't take the worst turkeys, either. After seeing his loss the proprietor's face looked like he drew a blank.

**** Charles P. Chamberlain**, who was for fifteen years connected with the Central Stockyards of Jersey City, N. J., died at his home, 252 Eighth street, of that city, last week, aged 79 years.

**** Louis Zeeb**, a 31-year-old butcher, at 445 West Forty-first street, New York city, shot himself in the head by accident on Sunday while fooling with a pistol. He has been hard worked of late. His young wife is grief-stricken. He died.

**** Louis Yost**, a frisky butcher at 134 Allen street, New York, now knows that it's no fun to "monkey" with fire alarms and have the engines racing out for nothing. He pulled the box at Fourth avenue and Ninth street. He is now in jail under a \$300 bond, held for examination. Yost said a boy told him "there was a fire 'roun' de corner."

**** W. M. Kiser** is now at his new stand, 112 Miami street, Urbana, O., where he has opened a good retail market which should prove very enticing to his old customers.

**** Lewis Samuels**, the treasurer of the United Dressed Beef Company, of Forty-fourth street and First avenue, New York, left for the West over the Black Diamond Express. Mr. Samuels will spare neither pains nor cash to get the finest Christmas beef to be had in the country. His company justly prides itself on its annual Xmas beef.

**** Nauss Bros. Company**, of 85 Second avenue, New York, paraded through the streets of New York on Saturday the fanciest and the primest beef that ever came into the metropolis. They paid 8c per pound live weight for these cattle at the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show and gave butchers a chance to see beef which it is virtually impossible to excel. It was scientifically fed and bred at every point.

**** C. W. Armour**, of the Armour Packing Company, has returned to his old haunts at Manhattan market, New York city, after a prolonged absence at the plant in Kansas City, Mo.

**** The Passaic Beef Company**, of Passaic, N. J., whose place at Central avenue suffered such devastation by fire a few days ago, is again doing business, but in its barn, which has been transferred as if by magic into a store and packinghouse. The old sheds of the Lexington avenue firemen will be turned into a temporary storage warehouse.

**** Simon Weill**, the butcher at 233 West Fourth street, New York city, is now under \$500 bail, pending an action by Miss Martha Furst for \$10,000 breach of promise. The girl says that the butcher promised to marry her. Simon says, "wig-wag," and the jury is to settle it.

**** The amount of meat seizures** by the Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending Wednesday, December 6, was as follows: Beef, 5,000 lbs.; veal, 1,400 lbs.; mutton, 1,100 lbs.; poultry, 5,400 lbs.; game, 1,800 lbs.; hog, 50 lbs.; total, 14,750 lbs.

THE VEAL AND MUTTON BALL.

The long expected ninth annual reception and ball of the employees of the New York Veal & Mutton Company came off Friday night of last week at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 16th street and Third avenue. The weather was favorable, and though the big crowd was slow in gathering, it was also slow in departing. Prof. Ph. Lemlein's orchestra kept the hours tuned with sweet music all night.

It was on toward 11 p. m. before the grand march, led by Bennie and Mrs. Kann, started on its tortuous course, joined in by over 100 couples. It wended its graceful and even way without a hitch or a flaw until the order of dance was given. Then the happy and jolly couples swung out into the seductive lancers of the first number. Then the twelve succeeding numbers followed each other in pleasant succession until the supper hour was reached.

Part II. took up the dancing succession of the "order of dance" until "Home, Sweet Home," on Saturday morning admonished the tireless host that the enjoyable event was over. Some hearts were won and some twitched with mixed emotion. It is believed that some happy hymenial events will follow as the fruits of this pleasant affair.

It was suggested that the Veal & Mutton boys should have their events further uptown, for the convenience of their friends and even a larger attendance of butcherdom, who would certainly take in such a delightful affair, to break their minds away from poor trade and hard money collections. Those who attended the event which has just passed felt like rejuvenated mortals after the refreshing hilarity of the evening. The V. & M. Co. employees and all connected with the affair are to be heartily congratulated. Among the hundreds of guests present, the representative of The National Provisioner from the boxes, noticed the following: President Sanders, of the Veal & Mutton Company, and his beautiful, elegantly gowned wife; Mr. and Mrs. Simon Sanders; Miss Mayer; J. G. Curtis, the well-known stock commission merchant of the Union Stock Yards, at West 60th street, New York city; Wallie Blumenthal (U. D. B. Co.); Mr. and Mrs. Joe Adler (Mr. Adler is the handsome manager of the V. & M. Co.'s Brooklyn house at North Sixth street); Nathan Kann and Mrs. Kann; Sam Adler and wife (Mr. Adler has charge of the company's important Wallabout Market house); Abe Frank and Mrs. Frank; Miss Frank; Fred Frank, with Miss Ziegler; Ike Schwartz and Mrs. Schwartz; Mrs. Leo Schwartz; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Manheimer; Mr. and Mrs. Able Manheimer; William H. Connor (J. J. Harrington & Co.); John Kuscor; Bennie Kann; George Fleir (Vanderbeck's); I. Kann; Mr. Acker; Mrs. Geamon; H. Folger; Joe Bauer; Lloyd Bloch and lady; M. Behrend; J. Smith; Sam Bacheneimer and lady; Jake Falk; Sam Braun; Ike Stern (of L. Stern & Co.); Joe Heyman; Moe Wetzeler; Simon Wetzeler; George E. Shawde, of Easton, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, and a host of others.

Those having the event in hand were: Officers of the Association.—James McLaughlin, president; Tony Oberle, vice-president; Edward Murray, treasurer; I. Kann, financial secretary; Frank Leger, recording secretary; Stephen Bushel, sergeant-at-arms.

Floor Manager.—Benjamin Kann.

Assistant.—John C. Murphy.

Floor Committee.—Max Pfeifer, chairman; Joseph Adler, H. Raabe, J. McCune, William Marion; W. McNally, Tom Brady, Sam Adler, A. Wunderlich.

Reception Committee.—Edward Koeth, chairman; J. Federsen, A. Delaney, J. Fischer, E. Supple.

Arrangement Committee.—Frank McCune, chairman; J. Haug, M. Mayer, D. McCarthy, T. McCarthy.

DARLING BROTHERS' COMPANY,

408 W. 14th ST., Near 14th St. Station of 9th Ave. "L."

TELEPHONE No. 8466-3225 N.Y.

Convenient Surface Cars All Over.

DEALERS IN

Choice City Dressed Beef,
Mutton, Poultry, Game, Tongues,
Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, December 8, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Lurie, M., 2279 8th Ave.; to J. Immermann (filed Dec. 1).....	\$300
Plant, L., 1676 Bathgate Ave.; to A. Oppenheimer (filed Dec. 1).....	175
Betengoff, Leon, 67 Grand St.; to P. Passon (filed Dec. 2).....	140
Glass, J., 2326 2d Ave.; to L. Cohen (filed Dec. 4).....	50
Goldberg, Wolf, 229 Henry St.; to H. Brand (filed Dec. 5).....	50
Meyer, E. & T., 453 E. 86th St.; to J. Levy (filed Dec. 5).....	75
Schaeffer, H. L., 36 Stanton St.; to M. Schneider (filed Dec. 7).....	68

Bills of Sale.

Heilbrunn, Pailine, 93 Amsterdam Ave.; to H. Lousi (filed Dec. 4).....	\$160
Sappola, G., 2500 Amsterdam Ave.; to D. Costabite (filed Dec. 4).....	See Grocers
Henger, Clemens, 433 Amsterdam Ave.; to M. J. Then (filed Dec. 5).....	1
Shelly, D. J., 2273 7th Ave.; to H. Brand (filed Dec. 5).....	100

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

Jentz, Edward, 655 Warren St.; to Wilhelm Berghorn (filed Dec. 2).....	\$525
Muth, H. Driggs & N., 8th St.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Register) (filed Dec. 4).....	80
Fischer, Ernest, 2642 Fulton St.; to King's County Loan Association (filed Dec. 4).....	83
Gluckmann, Herman, to David Copher (wagon) (filed Dec. 4).....	15
Schwartz, H., 175 Myrtle Ave.; to Nat. Reg. Co. (Register) (filed Dec. 4).....	170
Weidner, Jacob J., 417 Gates Ave.; to James L. Gay (filed Dec. 7).....	50

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, December 8, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Moore, L.; to E. R. Biehler (R.) (filed Dec. 1).....	\$38
Biebergal, Jos., 119 Broome St.; to J. M. Fox (filed Dec. 1).....	400

Ross & Kane, 614 Grand St.; to J. Kahn (R.) (filed Dec. 1).....	300
Schweitzer, J., 102 Ave. C; to A. Frohloeh (filed Dec. 5).....	Lease
Zerner, B., 59 3d Ave.; to M. Zimmermann (filed Dec. 1).....	400
Thalmayer, J., 481 9th Ave.; to V. C. Wagner (filed Dec. 1).....	200
Kaiser, D., 229 W. 18th St.; to F. Schmidt (filed Dec. 2).....	150
Haffer & Rosenbeck, 319 Broom St.; to L. Multer (filed Dec. 4).....	300
Sperling & Breitman, 160 Allen St.; to M. Levin (Dec. 4).....	84
Young, Lizzie, 552 Morris Ave.; to E. Schechter (filed Dec. 4).....	100
Behrens, Claus, 512 2d Ave.; to H. Oelze (Dec. 4).....	350
Harriman, H. L., 276 6th Ave.; to Du-parquet, H. & M. Co. (R.) (filed Dec. 4).....	646
Carr, J., 1604 Broadway; to E. R. Biehler (filed Dec. 4).....	57
Coboye, Yon A.; to E. R. Biehler (R.) (filed Dec. 4).....	30
Meyers, J. M., Co.; to E. R. Biehler (R.) (filed Dec. 4).....	300
Rathburn, W. E.; to E. R. Biehler (R.) (filed Dec. 4).....	50
Stalder, F., 81 Mercer; to M. Seitz (R.) (filed Dec. 4).....	680
Goafas, N., 61 James St.; to C. Zervakos (filed Dec. 5).....	100
Heyer, Geo., 111 E. 125th St.; to S. A. La Chierle and another (filed Dec. 5).....	500
Schweitzer, J., 102 Ave. C; to A. Frohloeh (filed Dec. 6).....	Lease
Treffurth, R. L., 732 Broadway; to J. C. H. Tupper (filed Dec. 6).....	5,500
Feichner, E., 211 E. Houston St.; to F. Salberg (Dec. 7).....	400
Dorval, G., Casino, Central Park; to U. S. Fidelity & G. Co. (filed Dec. 7).....	Security
Ogoredeck, S., 243 2d Ave.; to B. Smith (filed Dec. 7).....	58
Stein, C., 48 E. 52d St.; to C. H. Hincks (filed Dec. 7).....	100
Spangenberg, F., 240 E. 59th St.; to A. Zapka (filed Dec. 7).....	300
Schneider, C. J., 2333 3d Ave.; to G. Kahn (filed Dec. 7).....	400
Hoag, F. F., 849 3d Ave.; to E. R. Biehler (filed Dec. 7).....	120
Armstrong, J. S., 488 Grand St.; to Rose Armstrong (filed Dec. 7).....	500

Bills of Sale.

Recksick, W. J., 272 W. 143d St.; to J. Eylers (filed Dec. 2).....	\$1
Cappola, G., 2500 Amsterdam Ave.; to D. Costabite (filed Dec. 4).....	170
Tupper, W. F. H., 732 Broadway; to R. L. Trefurth (filed Dec. 6).....	1
Sherinsky, E., 76 Eldridge St.; to E. Goodman (filed Dec. 7).....	800
Regan, Madge, Westchester; to J. B. Regan (2) (filed Dec. 7).....	\$1 each

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Keegan, John P., 1580 Fulton St.; to Joseph J. Hebbs (filed Dec. 2).....	\$1,250
Finnarelli, Annibale and Francesco Annunziata, 216 Columbia St.; to Alfonso Bornoio and Catherina Finnarelli (filed Dec. 2).....	250
Koppel Bros., 9 Myrtle Ave.; to Hallwood Cash Reg. Co. (Register) (filed Dec. 4).....	105
Orthmann, Henry A., 293 Tompkins Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Register) (filed Dec. 4).....	80

Werckenheimer, Conrad, 1388 Fulton St.; to Anna M. Wolf (filed Dec. 4).....	50
Martin, L., 216 Columbia St.; to Francesco Annunziata (filed Dec. 2).....	\$265
Rehe, Paul A., 135 Ten Eyck St.; to Otto T. Rehe (filed Dec. 5).....	200

Bills of Sale.

Koster, William, 319 Central Ave.; to Cirmé Jordan (filed Dec. 5).....	Nom.
Borch, Harold and Alida, 126 Summit St.; to Minnie Nilson (filed Dec. 7).....	425

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—Snapp & Co., Bentonville, poultry; J. R. Bryan succeeds.—B. L. Vineyard, Little Rock, cattle; chattel mortgage, \$60,625.

CONNECTICUT.—C. R. Dickinson, Ellington, market; sold out.—H. (Mrs. Wm.) Lausman, et ux., Bridgeport, meats, etc.; real estate mortgage, \$450.—E. M. Beers, Danbury, meat market; involuntary petition in bankruptcy.

FLORIDA.—J. G. Harrold & Co., Gainesville, meats, etc.; real estate deeds, \$850.

INDIANA.—Martin Reiffel, Indianapolis, manufacturer sausages; real estate mortgage, \$5,000; canceled real estate mortgage \$4,000.—George Harrell, Rushville, meats; voluntary petition in insolvency.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Green Taylor, Enterprise, cattle; chattel mortgage, \$17,675.—L. C. Featherstone; chattel mortgage, \$5,000.—M. B. Allen, Talihina, cattle; chattel mortgage, \$6,000.

KENTUCKY.—Heckman & Co., Covington, manufacturers soap; Fred W. Heckman dead.

MAINE.—J. B. Dunton, Rockport, retail provisions; assigned.—Forest Nelson, Bath, meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$600, discharged.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Owen Flannelly & Son, Boston, retail provisions; Owen Flannelly dead.—Jarius H. Griffin, Boston, restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$350.—Alphone Allaire et al., Brockton, provisions; real estate mortgage, \$1,600.—Hargraves Manufacturing Company, Fall River, soaps; sold real estate, \$3,400.—John A. Weeden, Quincy, peddler, provisions; sold real estate, \$1.

MICHIGAN.—J. Stewart & Co., Dowagiac, meat market; succeeded by James McKain & Co.—Manns & Bailey, Kalamazoo, restaurant; succeeded by Bailey & Phillips.

MISSOURI.—W. Moss, St. Louis, meat; bill of sale, \$925.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Edward F. Murray, Manchester, provisions, etc.; quit claim real estate, etc., \$800.

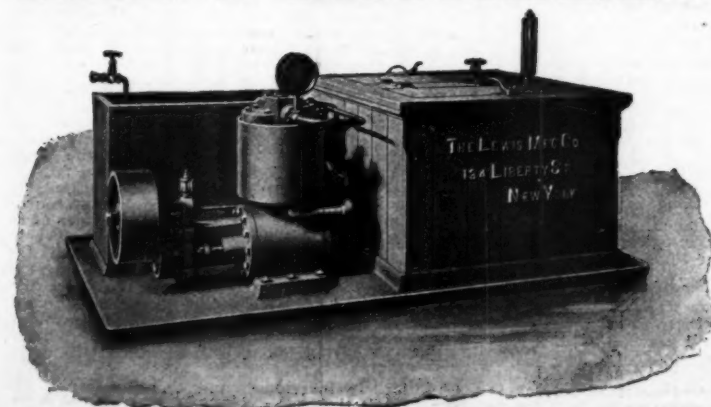
NEW JERSEY.—Loveless & Howell, Trenton, butchers; dissolved.

NEW YORK.—Hays & Carlton, Granville, meats; succeeded by Carlton & Lawlor.

OHIO.—Amanda C. (Mrs. G. J.) Hellings, Bellefontaine, restaurant; sold out.—C. H. Sprague, Columbus Grove, meat, etc.; sold out.—McCoy & Dick, Washington, meats; dissolved.

PENNSYLVANIA.—George Pabst, Pittsburgh, meat; real estate mortgage, \$1,000.

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Friday's Closings.

COTTONSEED OIL has not varied from the developments in our review; prime yellow in New York quoted at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Sales at the mills of 4 tanks crude at 25¢, and two tanks at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

OLEO STEARINE has further advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; sales of 100,000 lbs. out of town, delivery in New York, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Chicago has advanced to 7¢.

TALLOW.—The contract deliveries of city in hogsheads went in at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. The market closed strong, with 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ bid for city in hogsheads, and only 100 hogsheads offered at 5¢, while other melters ask 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

TEXAS OIL AND CAKE MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 1.—(Special correspondence of The National Provisioner.)—Oil market quiet, but strong. Mills not offering, 23¢. freely bid. Meal, \$19.50 to \$19.75 bid f. o. b. Galveston. Linters, B, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; A, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Dec. 2, 1899, is as follows:

Week ending	Same week,	Nov. 1, '99,
Dec. 2, 1899.	Dec. 2, 1898.	Dec. 2, '99.
PORK, BBLs.		
U. Kingdom...	1,100	1,421
Continent...	2,297	1,168
So. & Cen. Am.	883	1,043
W. Indies...	3,303	3,266
Br. No. Am.	4	978
Other countries	14	10
Total	7,603	7,886

HAMS AND BACON, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	11,835,965	13,806,414	55,630,457
Continent...	2,172,216	2,611,136	8,124,030
So. & Cen. Am.	164,450	212,025	541,525
W. Indies...	406,075	322,200	1,186,125
Br. No. Am.	50,620	...	10,650
Other countries	...	...	270,050
Total	14,635,231	16,951,775	65,712,837

LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	5,202,300	6,900,204	24,818,820
Continent...	11,238,273	6,384,573	37,542,203
So. & Cen. Am.	604,880	524,385	2,403,705
W. Indies...	670,590	730,545	2,654,290
Br. No. Am.	400	...	51,525
Other countries	10,380	63,000	190,640
Total	17,816,916	14,611,767	67,790,252

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York...	4,786	5,455,800	6,972,330
Boston...	220	4,729,725	2,370,719
Portland, Me.	175	1,474,725	101,500
Phila., Pa.	493	1,256,414	1,190,344
Balto., Md.	1,801	1,487,742	6,601,594
Norfolk...	...	...	...
Newport News	...	...	254,450
New Orleans...	10	165,725	68,570
Montreal...	...	65,100	...
St. John, N.B.	100	...	36,400
Galveston...	...	...	122,000
Total	7,603	14,635,231	17,816,916

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '99,	Nov. 1, '98,	
	to	to	
	Dec. 2, '99.	Dec. 3, '98.	Decrease.
Pork, lb.	4,002,000	6,240,200	1,578,200
Hams, lb.	65,712,837	87,526,356	21,813,519
Lard, lb.	67,790,252	89,029,209	21,238,957

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.—Beef—Steady; extra India mess, 82s. 6d.; prime mess, 76s. 3d. Pork—Steady; prime mess Western, 57s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 46s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., dull, 32s.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., steady, 36s.; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lbs., steady, 35s.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., steady, 34s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., steady, 33s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., easy, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., firm, 33s. 6d. Lard—Steady; prime Western in tierces, 27s. 3d.; American refined in pails, 20s.

Chicago....
.....Markets

LARDS.

Choice, prime steam	5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Prime steam	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Neutral	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Compound	5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	38 a
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1	35 a
Lard oil, No. 1	30 a
Lard oil, No. 2	29 a
Oleo oil, "Extra"	11 a
Neatsfoot oil, Pure	45 a
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	35 a
Tallow oil	42 a

TALLOW.

Packers' prime	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
No. 2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Edible tallow	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a

GREASES.

Brown	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Yellow	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
White, A	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
White, B	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Bone	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Inferior or black fat	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Suet	3 a
Shop Bones, per 100 lb.	30 a

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	28 a
Crude, in tanks	23 a
Butter oil, barrels	32 a

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	1.75
Hoof meal, per unit	1.45
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit	1.50
Unground t'k'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	16.50
Unground t'k'g. 9 and 20 p. c. per ton	14.50
Unground t'k'g. 8 and 20 p. c. per ton	13.00
Unground t'k'g. 6 and 35 p. c. per ton	12.00
Ground raw bones	23.00
Ground steam bones	18.50

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$100 a \$205 per ton 65-70 lb av
Hoofs	\$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones	\$32.50 to \$67.50 per ton
Flat Shin Bones	\$41.00 to \$42.00 per ton
Thigh Bones	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lb av

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Spare ribs	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Trimnings	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Boston butts	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Cheek meat	3 a

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
White, clarified sugar	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a
Plantation, granulated sugar	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	1.05 a
Lard, tierces	1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ a

DINING CAR IMPROVEMENTS.

All the dining cars of the New York Central Railroad are being constructed so that there will be no opening from the kitchen into the interior of the car. The only approach to and exit from the kitchen will be by way of the platform vestibule, about half of which is a part of the kitchen. In many dining cars the kitchen, situated in one end of the car, opens into a passageway inside of the car, and the fumes of the cooking and occasionally smoke are wafted into the car while passengers are at the tables. The changes made by the New York Central will be greatly appreciated by patrons of these cars.

The dining car service on the New York Central is now under the direct charge of General Passenger Agent Daniels, and it is the intention to make it as perfect as possible in every respect.

Business
.....Opportunities

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A complete outfit of modern second-hand Packinghouse Machinery, in first-class condition. State what you have and the make. Address, L. S. E., Box 2, care of The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

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TO IMPORT AND BREED HARES.

The "American Breeders of Belgian Hares" is the name of a new Los Angeles (Cal.) corporation which will import and breed hares and rabbits. Its capital is \$100,000. Its incorporators are: J. A. Guttery, of Santa Barbara; C. E. Warren, B. C. Platt, C. S. Hogan, A. W. Jones, E. B. Merrill, F. N. Pelton, G. E. Duffet, all of Los Angeles; S. B. Simmons, of Long Beach; E. M. Hatch, of North Ontario.

* Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an execution against the Wright Dairy Company, of No. 303 West Fifty-ninth street, New York, for \$3,718 in favor of John Klatzl, who was formerly the treasurer. When the sheriff went to the place to make the levy, M. J. Lewis asserted that he had been the owner of the business since November 28.

—The Banta Refrigerator Company, of New York city, has been incorporated, with \$2,000 capital, by Emory F. Banta and Robert Hill, of Brooklyn, and William H. Powell, of Jersey City.

CHICAGO NOTES.

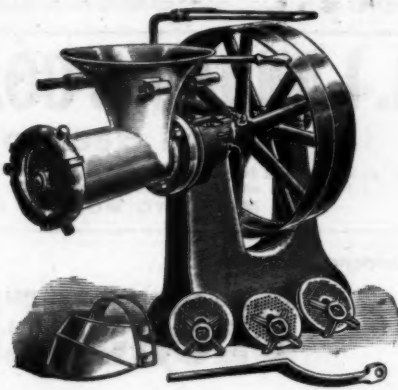
A new system of charging for the transportation of live stock was inaugurated by the Rock Island Company on Friday of last week. On and after that date shipments of live stock from points west of the Missouri River will be charged for on the basis of weight instead of by the car. Vigorous protests from shippers are expected. The railroad men say that under the old system shippers in their anxiety to load as many cattle as possible often overcrowded cars to such an extent as to injure and kill stock, resulting in the bringing of claims for damages against the railroad companies. The new rule will not affect shipments from Texas, as the weight system has always been used in transporting live stock from that State.

Trouble seems to be brewing in the quotation department of the board, and there is more or less floor talk of the directors making another attempt to control the quotations. The committee on this branch of the service held a meeting yesterday, but would not indicate in any way the direction in which they were working. A practicable plan of controlling quotations is believed to be a part of the bucket shop crusade, which is just now being pushed with more than ordinary vigor. Letters from other boards of trade on the subject continue to pour into the secretary's office, and officials of the board believe a conference of some kind on ways and means to eradicate the evil is among the early possibilities. The point is made that all action against bucket shops has heretofore been largely individual, and therefore weak and ineffective.

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Power Meat Choppers


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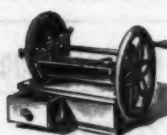
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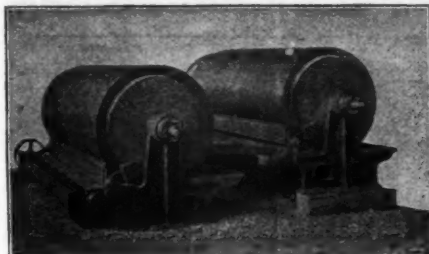
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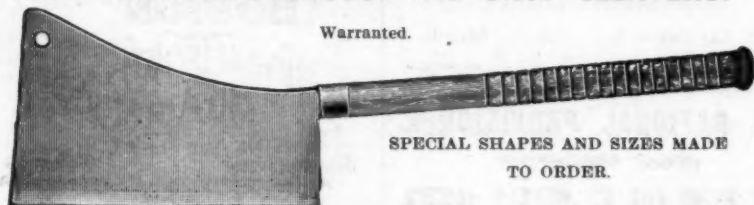
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Do you want to avoid the formation of
free fatty acids in your stock?

Are you getting the full yield of oil
from your seed?

Are you making the highest grade of
oil possible from your stock?

Is there too much oil left in your cake
or meal?

Do you have trouble in pressing?

Are you bleaching, deodorizing or settling
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consistent with good results?

Have you off grades you want to bring
up to market requirements?

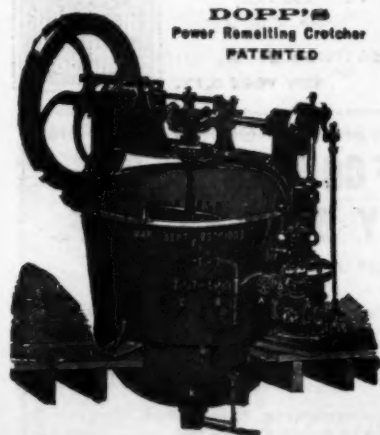
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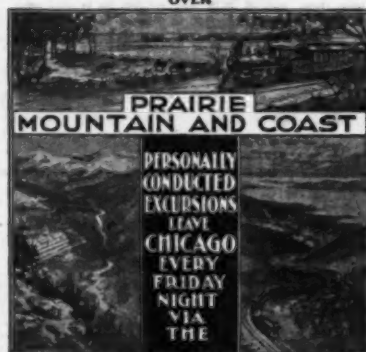
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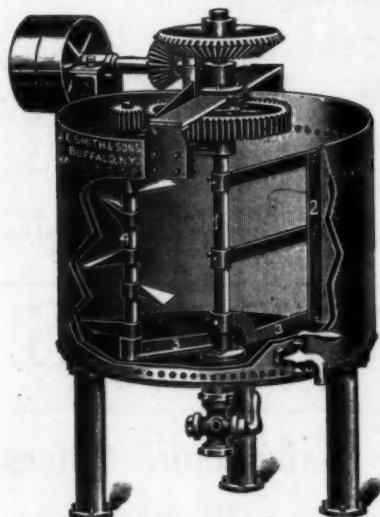
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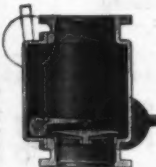
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